THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

STRASBURG.

Fallen at Last.

Progress of the Siege.

The Heroic Defense.

The City and its History.

Its Objects of Interest.

The Cathedral and the Library.

End of the French Rule.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEROIC STRASBURG.

The Courageous Ulrich Succumbs at Last—Surrender of the Fortress Yesterday Afternoon—A History of the Remarkable Siege—The City, Its Situation, History and Fortifications.

Strasburg has fallen! The announcement of this event will be hailed with great rejoicing by all who sympathize with the German cause, but even the rejoicings of these will be mingled with a pang of regret. The great Rhine fortress has been defended so stubbornly, so courageously, that the heroic band of Ulrich will live forever in history. The siege of Strasburg is, in many respects, the most remarkable episode of this remarkable war, and its fall is of significant importance to the final issue of the struggle.

Strasburg has fallen, and ere this the triumphant entry of Von Werder's army has doubtless taken place. In the early days of the siege, a German soldier in front of the fortress wrote a characteristic war song to the popular old tune of "Ich hatte einen Camerad," which was at once taken up by the whole besieging army, in rehearsal to be sung as they marched into the city after its anticipated fall. The following is a spirited translation of this production:—

In Alsace, over the Rhine,
There lives a brother of mine;
It grieves my soul to say
He hath forget the day
We were one land and line.

Dear Brother, torn apart,
Is't true that changed thou art?
The French have clapped on thee
Red breeches, as we see;
Have they Frenchified thy heart?

Hark! that's the Prussian drum,
And it tells the time has come.
We have made one "Germany,"
One "Deutschland," firm and free;
And our civil strifes are dumb.

Thee also, fighting sore,
Ankle-deep in German gore,
We have won. Ah, Brother dear!
Thou art German—dost thou hear?
They shall never part us more.

Who made this song of mine?
Two comrades by the Rhine;
A Suabian man began it,
And a Pomeranian sang it,
In Alsace, on the Rhine.

The City of Strasburg.

The city of Strasburg—Strasbourg according to the French orthography, and Strassburg in the German—is situated on the west bank of the river Ill, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends. It is 250 miles east by south from Paris, and is the capital of the French Department of Bas-Rhin. At the outbreak of the war, it had a population of about 85,000, the inhabitants being chiefly of German descent, but speaking the French and German languages with equal difficulty and inaccuracy.

Directly opposite Strasburg, and near the mouth of the Kinzig in Baden, is situated the small German town of Kehl, with a population of less than 1500. It was fortified by Vauban, and was formerly a German bulwark against France, but its fortifications have been dismantled. Kehl has long been connected with Strasburg by a bridge of boats across the Rhine. This bridge was strongly fortified on the French side, and for years two silent sentinels had been on constant duty upon it, the representative of each country tramping quietly from the shore up to the line which marked the limit of his jurisdiction, and then returning on his monotonous beat, without a word with the companion who kept watch and ward with him. This quaint scene will doubtless never be witnessed again, as Germany will doubtless retain the hold upon Strasburg which she obtained after such a protracted struggle. On July 22 the eastern end of the bridge was blown up by the Prussians, as the first step towards attempting the capture of Strasburg.

The river Ill flows—or, rather, did flow—through a part of the town in a northeast direction, has many branches, and is crossed by several wooden bridges. The streets generally are narrow and crooked, but the principal thoroughfares are broad and attractive, and there are several fine squares. The houses are lofty, well built, and have steep roofs. There are in the city a large number of prominent public buildings, including fifteen churches.

The largest of these, the cathedral, is considered one of the finest Gothic structures in Europe. Originally founded in 504, it was almost entirely destroyed by lightning in 1007. The present building was commenced in 1015, the architect being Erwin von Steinbach, but was not completed until 1439. The principal dimensions of the cathedral are:—Extreme length, 357 feet; height of ceiling, 79 feet; length of transept, 140 feet; and breadth of the nave, 35 feet. The west front, which is richly decorated with sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs, and contains a circular window 48 feet in diameter, rises to the height of 230 feet. Far above this, however, towers the spire, the loftiest in the world, to a height of 466 feet. From the peculiar location of the town, a splendid view of the country for miles around is afforded by an ascent to the top, this grand panorama being one of the chief attractions of the city to the tourist. The great feature of the cathedral is the famous astronomical clock, the work of a German clockmaker, in about the year 1550. It is a marvel of ingenuity and mechanical skill, and the world has never seen the like of it elsewhere. This marvelous affair performs not only the ordinary service of a clock, but exhibits the days, and the months, and the years; the progress of the seasons, the signs of the zodiac, and the names and movements of the heavenly bodies. At each quarter-hour an angel comes out and strikes one stroke on a bell; at every hour another angel comes and strikes twice; and at 12, meridian, a figure of Christ appears, accompanied by the twelve apostles, all of whom move around a central point and pass in, out of sight, by another door, the stroke of twelve being given, and a cock flaps his wings and crows. The clock is enormous in size, like everything else connected with the vast cathedral, and is invisible from the outside street—the spectator passing through the nave of the cathedral to see it. It has suffered from fire and violence before the present year, having been out of repair and motionless from the time of the Revolution of 1793, until the year 1842, when it was repaired by a watchmaker of Bas-Rhin and was in full operation from that date up to the outbreak of the present war. At one time during the siege it was reported to have been again seriously damaged by the Prussian fire, but later reports have stated that it was still uninjured and in operation, the full confirmation of which intelligence will be impatiently awaited. When Strasburg was united to France full freedom of worship was guaranteed to its inhabitants, but the great cathedral was still consecrated to the service of the Church of Rome.

Among the other great curiosities of the city was the vast library numbering 150,000 volumes. This, it has been announced, has been almost if not entirely destroyed by the fire of the besiegers. This library was the slow growth of a thousand years, and included collections of rare and curious monkish parchments, but few of which can ever be replaced. But, although the art of printing was probably invented at Strasburg, if not first practised there, the library contained, with one remarkable exception, but few works of substantial value. That exception was a small folio volume in which the depositions in the famous lawsuits between Faust and Guttenberg were written by what was said to be a contemporary hand. This is open to doubt, but the volume was of the greatest interest, as one of the most trustworthy sources from which the prevalent opinions as to the origin of printing are derived. Among the early specimens of typography there was a copy of the first German Bible printed by Mentelin about 1466, but undated; also three early Latin Bibles by Mentelin, Jenson, and Eggestein, the last bearing the manuscript date 1468. There was, besides a rare copy of Virgil by Mentelin, a still rarer Commentary of Servius upon that poet, printed by the celebrated Valdarfer; a Jerome's "Epistles," by Schoiffer, 1470; and about 4000 other books printed before the beginning of the sixteenth century. There were only two or three illuminated MSS. of any great value.

The History of Strasburg.

The city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, under the name of Argentoratum, as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans. They ultimately made themselves masters of the place, however, and retained possession until they were driven back across the Rhine by Clovis. In the sixth century the ancient name was changed for that of Strasburg. In the early part of the tenth century the city passed under the dominion of the German emperors, becoming a free city and being governed as a republic. After the Reformation it became Protestant, and remained such until 1681, when it was seized by Louis XIV and annexed to France, the province of Alsace, of which it was the chief city, having just previously been ceded to that country by the terms of the treaty of Westphalia. For nearly two centuries it remained in undisturbed possession of France, becoming, from its situation on the extreme eastern frontier, one of the most important cities in that country. At the outbreak of the war it still retained, in general appearance, customs, and language, the principal characteristics of a German town, although its long subjection to France caused its interests gradually to become identified with those of the latter country, and prompted its people to espouse heartily the cause of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, when he started out upon his grand crusade against united Germany. Before the siege commenced, the people were so enthusiastic in their support of Napoleon as to offer up prayers daily for the success of the French arms, the churches being crowded with women on these occasions.

Napoleon's Attempt Upon Strasburg in 1836.

One of the most remarkable episodes in the history of Strasburg was the attempt made upon it in 1836, by the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. In that year, while an exile from France, and living in obscurity at Ahrenenberg, in Switzerland, he formed the ridiculous design of attempting, almost single-handed, to overturn Louis Philippe and set himself upon the vacant throne. Having perfected his plans, he seized Strasburg as the first point of attack. This city, with its strong garrison, its associations with the first Napoleon, and a population not very well affected towards the existing government, seemed to him a favorable point for a demonstration. In the event of success he intended next day to march towards Paris, rousing and arming the intermediate provinces, and taking with him the principal garrisons on the route, hoping to reach the capital before the Government could take any effective measures against him. In June, Napoleon proceeded to Baden-Baden, where he succeeded in winning over Colonel Vaudrey, who was in command of the artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he paid a secret visit to that city, where he had an interview with fifteen officers who promised to co-operate with him. He then returned to Switzerland, while his adherents were perfecting the plot. The project, however, was a miserable failure, and Napoleon was taken prisoner, detained at Strasburg from October 30 to November 9, and then conducted to Paris. His life was spared on condition of his going to the United States. This he did, under protest, but soon returned to Europe, to engage, in 1840, in the equally ridiculous and abortive attempt upon Boulogne.

The Fortifications of Strasburg.

At the outbreak of the present war, Strasburg was justly regarded as one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe, and in France it ranked equal to Metz in importance, and only inferior to it in strength. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by seven gates. At its eastern extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban. The city stands upon level ground, and is nearly six miles in circuit. Numerous outworks and detached forts, large and small, finished and unfinished, added to its strength. The bastioned wall was surrounded by a moat filled with water, and by means of numerous sluices the greater portion of the surrounding country could be flooded. The only side of the fortress which could not be laid under water by means of the sluices where the Ill enters the town was the Porte des Mines, and on that side the glacis was ruined. The safety of the city depended greatly upon these aqueous appliances—too much so, in fact; for, at the commencement of the siege, after a four months' drought, the river was so low that at the landing place of the destroyed boat bridge the standard post showed but two feet of water, while it was constructed to reach nineteen feet. When the besiegers succeeded in turning the course of the river Ill from its bed, the fortifications were still more materially weakened.

The citadel was pronounced to be the masterwork of Vauban. It is constructed upon a pentagonal basis, according to that great engineer's first system, and presents five great bastions which, with their supporting works, command the city and the neighboring Rhine. Close to the citadel, on the city side, were the great arsenal and military institutions for which Strasburg was famous before the war—the Salle d'Armes, the Military Hospital, the Artillery School, the Arsenal de Construction, and also a magnificent esplanade. For twenty years past the French Government was engaged in the uninterrupted task of strengthening the defenses by the construction of additional works, and the improvement of the old fortifications to meet the requirements of modern military science, a task that has proved to have been in vain.

The Siege and Its Progress.

On the 10th of August, a few days after the great defeat of Marshal MacMahon at Woerth, a Baden force, numbering about 30,000 men, and under the immediate command of the Grand Duke, together with some battalions of Bavarian troops, appeared before Strasburg, and took possession of the railroads leading from the city. The Grand Duke demanded a surrender, but General Uhrich, the French commander, returned a positive refusal, and on the same day issued the following proclamation:

"Disturbing rumors and panics have been spread, either by accident or design, within the past few days, in our brave city. Some individuals have dared to express the opinion that the place would surrender without a blow. We protest energetically, in the name of a population courageous and French, against these weak and criminal forebodings. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon. The garrison consists of 11,000 men, without reckoning the stationary National Guard. If Strasburg is attacked, Strasburg will defend herself as long as there shall remain a soldier, a biscuit, or a cartridge. The well-affected may reassure themselves; as to others they have but to withdraw.

"The General of Division UHRICH.
"The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin, Baron PRON.
"Strasburg, Aug. 10."

The Bishop of the city and the entire population, apparently, joined in the refusal to surrender, and garrison and people alike began their preparations for a stubborn defense. The force of the besiegers was soon increased to 60,000 or 70,000 men, mostly from South Germany. The Grand Duke of Baden still remained on the ground and took an active part in the management of his troops, but the chief command of the investing army was entrusted to the Baden General von Beyer. He however, was soon obliged to return to Carlsruhe by reason of illness, when the chief command devolved upon Lieutenant-General von Werder, who retained the position till the close of the siege. On the 19th of August a bombardment was commenced from the German town of Kehl, but without much damage being done. After this first bombardment it is said that the besiegers again demanded a surrender, and were again met with a refusal.

The besiegers then went to work systematically to reduce the works by regular approaches, varying their task by an almost incessant bombardment after midnight of August 24. Their fire was directed principally against the city itself, and the destruction to the houses was so great that the people were forced to take refuge in the cellars and sewers. Large numbers of non-combatants were, however, permitted to leave the city by the German commander, and those who remained were, according to all accounts, reduced to a desperate strait. The great cathedral was seriously but it is thought not irreparably damaged by the fire, the vast library was destroyed, and the walls of Vauban's strong citadel were hammered away at until they began to crumble. Early in September an attempt was made to divert the course of the river Ill, and by the 9th this task, which materially assisted the operations of the besiegers, and weakened those of the defenders, was announced as completely successful.

And so the great task of Von Werder has progressed from day to day, and the hopes of the heroic defenders of Strasburg have dwindled away. On September 20, one of the lunettes of the works was captured, and on the 22d another fell into the hands of the besiegers, while the privations and sufferings of the besieged had by this time become almost insupportable. And still the garrison and the people held out, even against the reported desire of General Uhrich to yield to the decree of fate. The fire of the besiegers ever since the 24th of August has been regular and incessant, while that of the besieged soon became fitful and finally almost ceased. Yesterday it was reported that a breach in the walls broad enough to warrant an assault would be made in about a week, the delay being necessary to allow the construction of good roads across the great ditch in front of the main wall.

But all these final preparations have been rendered unnecessary by the yielding, at last, of the garrison. On Tuesday, the 27th, the siege of Strasburg came to an end. Some reports state that the surrender took place at 11 o'clock in the morning, while others place it at 5 o'clock in the evening. But the first reports have been fully and officially confirmed as we write, and the siege of Strasburg has passed into history. The fortunes of the heroic city are henceforth with Germany; the French dominion, after lasting nearly two centuries, is at an end, and Germany will not be in haste to give up the fruits of her prowess.

General Uhrich, Commander of the Fortress.

General Uhrich, the heroic defender of Strasburg, was born at Pfalzourg, February 15, 1802, and entered the military school of St. Cyr. He became lieutenant at the age of twenty-two and captain at twenty-nine. He then advanced by successive grades until he was made a general of division in 1855. He served in the Crimean campaign, and afterward had command of a division of infantry in Paris. He had for several years commanded the Sixth Territorial division, which is at present occupied by German troops. He is an energetic officer, and knew Strasburg perfectly. Under his immediate orders were Brigadier Moreno and Colonel Ducasse. About a week ago it was reported that General Uhrich had been seriously wounded, but the report has not been confirmed.

METZ.

It is Surrounded by 200,000 Prussians—Melancholy Scenes.

Metz Correspondence (Sept. 14) of the London Times.

Prince Frederick Charles, who fired a salute of 100 guns of shot and shell upon it on Saturday last, the 10th of September, in honor of the victory gained by the Prussians at Sedan, has commenced the work of destruction. The whole of the troops now around Metz, amounting to nearly 200,000 men, are under the entire command of Prince Frederick Charles. They are, however, divided into two divisions, one of which is under the direction of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising men of the 2d, 3d, and 9th Regiments of the 3d Army Corps, and one division of Landwehr, amounting to about 15,000 men. The other division is under General Steinmetz, who has under his command men of the 1st, 7th and 8th Regiments of the 1st Army Corps. They have at present no large siege guns at Metz, they being all employed at Strasburg. The heaviest guns used there at present are 12-pounders. Bazaine is now thoroughly hemmed in in his fortress, the Prussians having entirely surrounded it, and opened rifle-pits. Two days ago Bazaine sent out of Metz all Prussian prisoners that he had captured, and also all the wounded. I spoke to one of the former, who informed me that they were shamefully treated both by the townspeople and soldiers, and that the people seemed to have nothing but horse flesh to subsist on. I also heard that they have discovered how Bazaine and MacMahon kept up a communication; if the story should prove to be true, it is both a simple and an ingenious method. They are supposed to have thrown bottles into the Moselle with notes written inside of them. For several days there was a report going about that an underground telegraph had been discovered between Strasburg and Metz, and, naturally, one was led to suppose that the same thing might have been instituted between the other fortresses, but I have since gathered that there is no truth in the report. In driving from Saarbruck here we were much astonished to observe all the deserted villages as you near Metz. Where all the people have flown to God only knows; there is scarcely a peasant to be seen anywhere. The villages for the most part are occupied by the Landwehr, who are only now coming to the front. We passed innumerable wagons of provisions and cattle, driven along the road to the great army now well into the heart of France. The town of St. Avold, as is the case with all the conquered towns and villages, being under military law, the rules are very strict; no one must be found outside the town after dark without a special pass from the commandant, and all letters are examined before they are permitted to be posted. It is not the intention of the Prussians to storm Metz; should they attempt such an enterprise their losses would be dreadful and most probably might lead to defeat; therefore, their intention at present is merely to harass the occupants by keeping up a continual fire, and eventually to starve them out. No doubt, the fall of Metz will make a great change to the country. The Prussians will either retain it or keep it as neutral ground, and dismantle it. The fall of Sedan settled the fate of the empire; but with the fall of Metz all will be over. All night long, as I write, French prisoners have been passing through the village, coming in from Sedan, Metz, and other places on their way to Germany. Last night 780 officers passed through, one of whom was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who were permitted to join the wretched procession.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Surrender of Strasburg

King William Confirms the News.

The Prussians Occupy Orleans

German Review at Versailles.

A 48 Hour Armistice.

From Paris by Balloon.

Desertions in the Garde Mobile.

Men Shot for Insubordination

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Surrender of Strasburg.

DARMSTADT, Sept. 27.—A telegram has been received from Ludwigshofen, announcing that Strasburg surrendered to the Prussians on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A Forty-eight Hours' Armistice.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—An armistice of forty-eight hours was concluded at Mezieres on Monday for the removal of the wounded.

France Will Resist to the Last.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—The disposition to resist the Gemans to the last grows stronger in the west and south. Troops continue to pour into Tours.

Order in Paris.

Advices from Paris to Sunday, the 25th, have been received by balloon. Perfect order existed in the city.

Occupation of Orleans.

The Prussians have marched into Orleans and are now in full occupation of that city.

The Crown Prince at Versailles.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A grand parade of Prussians in the court yard at Versailles took place yesterday. The Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis XIV, distributed honors to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

The Duke of Wurtemberg Wounded.

The Duke of Wurtemberg was wounded in the action at the outposts of St. Cloud.

The Mobiles are Deserting

in crowds at Paris. 200 have been shot for insubordination.

Fall of Strasburg—King William's Despatch.

King William's despatch to Queen Augusta, announcing the capitulation of Strasburg at 11 o'clock last evening is just made public here. Other despatches say the city surrendered at 5 o'clock.

Russia Preparing for War.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and the late movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

The Capitulation of Toul—Description of the Fortress and Details of the Surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—(Special Despatch to the New York *Tribune*.)—A correspondent at the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles, telegraphs via Arlon, this day:—"I have just returned from Toul, travelling one day and two nights. The investment of that city began August 14. On the 16th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon: it was repulsed with the loss of several hundred Germans. Thereafter an irregular succession of bombardments followed, beginning on the 23d, but they were not sufficiently serious to effect anything, the artillery employed being of the field service, together with such medieval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal.

"The Bavarian Railroad directors, who run the line from Weissenburg through Nancy to Paris, offered to build a branch road around Toul in a fortnight; but Moltke said, 'No; we shall have Toul long before that time.' The struggling attack, however, was of no use to the fortress. The fortress had a double escarpment with full bastions, and was fully estimated. There was no glacis, but a double moat, each ditch being thirty feet wide all around the fortress. It was defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled pieces from Strasburg, brought thence while yet France intended an earnest defense of Toul.

"Within the last fortnight heavy siege guns which had arrived from Germany were put in position on a spur of Mount St. Michael on the north, on the heights opposite the Faubourg St. Egare on the southwest, and at Dommartin-les-Toul on the southeast. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday, when at daybreak a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by 24-pounder batteries of the 2d and 4th Artillery Regiments, supported by troops of the 34th Infantry Brigade. All these form part of a new independent command, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, embracing all the forces lying between the armies of Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince—that is, all the troops of the invasion not engaged in the sieges of Metz and Paris.

"The firing continued all Friday, with an active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commander induced him to hoist the white flag and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered at 7 P. M. The conditions of surrender were precisely those of Sedan. A council of the municipality, held on Friday, decided not to favor a surrender but the urgent representations of individuals who feared useless destruction completely overcame the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities.

"The garrison was ridiculously small. It consisted of 60 cuirassiers, 100 troops of the line, 40 gendarmes, and 2000 raw Garde Mobile. There was not one artilleryman among them. The commandant was Major Huck, an old cavalryman. The German officers are indignant that so small a force should have blockaded for six weeks the railroad to Paris, so essential for transport—in fact, the only line. Now the railway is complete, communicating directly with the Paris siege army. Everything had been prepared beyond Toul for weeks, and trains were running by horse power. Only a bridge of twelve feet in length near Toul had to be replaced. This was done on the 25th, and yesterday (26th) the first locomotive went through.

"I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazeilles. The Gothic chapel of Saint Gengoult is almost ruined, but the ancient and very imposing Cathedral has only a window arch demolished and its outside battered by a score of shells. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance and are built very much in the old German style. There are but few wounded, no sick, and but little disorder in Toul. Only two battalions of the 19th infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the native Garde Mobile were released under parole not to serve again during the war. Of the Garde Mobile 500 were trained during the siege to serve the guns; they alone performed the artillery service; but in repulsing the assault of the 16th ult. all the male inhabitants that could procure arms participated."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 28—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—11·30 A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 8½d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 11d.@10s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 28—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—1·30 P. M.—Breadstuffs easier. Flour, 23s. Pork, 110s. Lard, 72s. 6d. Cheese, 63s. Bacon, 36s. for Cumberland cut.

FROM THE WEST.

Duel Between Newspaper Men.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—It is thought that the difficulty between Colonel Kelly, managing editor of the *Commercial*, and General S. Burbridge may be settled through the intervention of mutual friends. Captain Burbridge, the second of the General, arrived yesterday, and was received by Colonel Kelly's second. General Burbridge is expected to-day. The difficulty arose from allusions in the *Commercial* to General Burbridge.

The Green Line Excursionists.

A large delegation of business men left Nashville to-day to escort the Green Line excursionists to this city. They will arrive here on Thursday, and before leaving for Cincinnati will partake of a sumptuous banquet.

Wisconsin State Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—The Wisconsin State Agricultural fair opened here yesterday under the most favorable auspices. The weather was charming. The race track was never in better order, and the entries and attendance were larger than ever before. The quality of the products exhibited indicates the most successful farming season known for years. Potatoes is the only crop that has failed, which is owing to the terrible ravages of the potato bug.

In connection with the fair the soldiers of Wisconsin are having a grand reunion. It was a great day with them, for many had not met since the suppression of the Rebellion. The Hon. Horatio Seymour, who is on his way East, has accepted an invitation to remain during the fair, and will deliver an address at 12 o'clock on Thursday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—The works of the Washington Mowing Machine Company, at Sandy Hill were burned last evening. The loss is very heavy.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Lent's New York Circus exhibited here last evening, and left during the night for Paterson, but at Turner's Station a detention was caused by a hot journal, and the train was run into by the express train No. 12 at 5 o'clock this morning. Director A. Hitbeck, of the circus, who was standing on the platform of the rear car, was killed, and the engineer and fireman were injured. The track being wet from the heavy dew, it was impossible to stop the train in time to avoid the accident.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—E. S. Woodford, one of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, died at his residence at Winstead on Monday, aged sixty-one.

WAR'S RAVAGES.

Scenes About Sedan—Villages Burned and Thousands of Inhabitants Homeless.

A correspondent writes from Bouillon:—

The Belgian frontier is about three miles outside Sedan, and at that point striking traces of the war began to be seen. Families who have fled from the French villages on the approach of the hostile armies, and whose little homes have since been blown and burned off the face of the earth, are living in the open fields, without even a canvas roof over them. Here and there they have placed rough wicker work made of the branches of trees, and only three or four feet in height, and as many in width, as a screen to keep the wind from blowing away the wood fires with which they warm themselves. Horses of troopers who were killed in the battle run about wild. I saw hundreds of them. Many have wandered up to this town, and from morning till night the peasants are catching horses. On reaching La Chapelle I found still more decided traces of the terrible conflict. In the steeple of the church there is a cannon ball. Another has left a great hole in the roof, through which it fell to the nave. There are marks of rifle-balls on the fronts of the houses, and portions of the accoutrements of soldiers are scattered all over the place. Men lie wounded in nearly every dwelling. Passing from La Chapelle and pursuing the road to Bazeilles by a slight detour from the road leading direct to Sedan, you see lofty trees, which, smashed by cannon-balls, have their tops resting on the ground. Dead horses, swollen to immense size, lie in the fields. Little mounds of earth cover dead men, who have been buried just under the surface of the ground on which they fell. On some of them Prussian helmets have been placed. At either side of the road are sleeves of coats, legs of trousers, shakoes, cartouche boxes, and bottles innumerable. Hedges are broken at every few yards' distance, the trees of whole orchards lie flat on the earth, and here and there are large gaps in the woods where the timber was burnt, or where troops had cut a passage through.

But it was at Bazeilles the greatest havoc marked the final struggle between the Prussians and MacMahon's army. The Prussians set fire to it. A handsomer or more prosperous village there was not in the northeast of France. It was small, but it contained an industrious population. Among the buildings were a magnificent church and from twenty to thirty houses of considerable pretensions for village residences—houses of Caen stone and having elaborate bronze gates and doors. Bazeilles is now as complete a ruin as Pompeii. Indeed, there are houses at Pompeii in a better state of preservation than any at Bazeilles. Not a roof or a floor remains in any one of them. The Prussian shells did their work so well that even the front walls of Caen stone have been blown and burnt to fragments, which now block up the pavement and all but cover the roadway. Even in the lanes off the main street every habitation was utterly destroyed. No human being could now find shelter in Bazeilles. When a troop of Prussian lancers rode through it yesterday no sound was heard there but the tramping of their own horses, and there was not a living soul, man, woman, or child, of the happy population who dwelt there little more than a week ago. The Prussians say they destroyed Bazeilles because the inhabitants had fired upon them from the houses. This is denied by the French, who say that the shots which came from the houses were fired by the regular soldiers and the Garde Mobile. Be this as it may, destruction was never more complete than at Bazeilles. Thence to Balan, and also from La Chapelle to Balan, the country is a complete waste. Crops and orchards have disappeared, and the farmhouses are riddled by bullets. Rifles and cannon both played their part at Balan, and thence on to Sedan, a distance of about an English mile. Dead horses abound all along the route; Chassepots lie about in hundreds, there are shakoes, helmets, and cuirasses in heaps, and knapsacks and cartouche-boxes enough for a whole regiment. In the vicinity of such spoil I observed scores of men wearing the white badge and cross, whose work was not administering to the sick and wounded, but seeking for anything worth finding. Some of them wore soldiers' knapsacks. Numbers of these men and other badge-bearers whom I have met about the battle-field are evidently mere tourists; while not a few of them are downright rascals. I have been told that they have robbed the dead. Some of them are villainous-looking enough for anything. Certain of the societies engaged in the work of charity do not allow any person to act for them who does not exhibit an official *timbre* on the armlet as well as the red cross. If any of them have not adopted that plan, or some plan like it, the sooner they do so the better. Although every wounded man who can be removed from Sedan without positive danger is being brought away as quickly as possible, there are still about 2000 of them lying in town. The floor of the large church which stands in the centre of the Place d'Armes is covered with them. There are ladies attending to their wants. It is the same thing in several of the *casernes*. Every day for the last eight days hundreds of wounded have been sent on; but there are cases too bad for removal, besides which, though the Prussians press into the ambulance service every carriage or cart they can find, a considerable period must yet elapse before the whole of even those who may be removed can be conveyed to Libramont. In the meantime, the breaking out of some terrible epidemic at Sedan is much to be feared. The smell all over the town is something dreadful. It is offensive beyond all imagination. Along the streets you sometimes meet as many as a dozen stretchers in procession, on each of which is a wounded man. Even that movement seems to cause great suffering to some of the patients, but what is it to the jolting which they sustain when passing over the rugged pavements of Bouillon in carts without springs? Fortunately, the roads between Sedan and Libramont, except just here, are as good as any to be found elsewhere, England not excepted; but twenty-eight miles is a frightful journey by such conveyances. Some dozen or so of ambulance carts set out at a time. They are for the most part very long ones, and each is drawn by four horses, Prussian troops riding as postilions. One or two Prussian surgeons and several persons wearing the red crosses accompanied the sad *cortege*. Sisters of Charity sit in the carts attending to the worst cases.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says there is a tendency to exalt the great talents of the strategists and generals who have planned and executed the various movements, and to attribute the defeat of the French to the want of skill of their marshals. No doubt a very large portion of the Prussian success may be accounted for in this way, but it would show a disregard of the lessons of war if the influence attaching to the composition of their rank and file were overlooked. In the first place, few can fail to be struck with the difference between the discipline of the German and French regiments, not only when defeat had tested to the utmost the quality of the latter, but even before the war had actually commenced, and during the march of the troops to the front.

THE REAL DEFENSE OF ENGLAND.

The *Times* says the wonderful successes of the German army, and their obvious generation from the Prussian military system, have naturally drawn the thoughts of Englishmen to their own military shortcomings. It is so seldom that their minds do turn in this direction, and there is so much to occupy them when they are turned thither, that we have had no wish to check the tendency. On the contrary, we have had some share in evoking and guiding it. But now that this bias has been imparted to the popular sentiment, it becomes necessary to guard against its taking an exclusive hold on men's minds.

THE POSITIVISTS AND THE WAR.

The *Times*, referring to the manifestoes with which the leaders of the Church of Positivism have recently covered the dead wall of London, says Mr. Congreve would have us treat our soldiers as scavengers—fulfilling an occupation necessary, it may be, but disgusting. He would call upon our armies to accept the arduous functions of driving the Germans from the soil of France, but when the hard work was done, and the land of Comte was freed from the invader, he would give no honor to the victors. Such are the conditions on which the leader of the English Positivists invites the workmen of England to fling away their lives in an unequal contest with the conquerors of Metz and Sedan.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

The money market is without change worthy of notice. The supply of money is, perhaps, more ample, whilst the demand to-day, so far, has scarcely been up to the average. Call borrowers continue in great favor at the banks, as well as among lenders generally, and rates range between 5@6 per cent. on choice collaterals. Discounting is done at the banks with great reserve, and rates range irregularly. 6@10 per cent may be quoted as the extreme range for really good paper.

Gold is comparatively active and steady, ranging up to noon between 113⅜@113⅝, closing steady at 113⅜.

Government bonds are rather quiet, but firm at last night's closing figures.

Stocks were quiet but steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101⅜; Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 88. Reading Railroad was steady at 48¾, without sales; small sales of Pennsylvania at 60, an advance; Camden and Amboy at 114¾; Minehill at 57⅝; Lehigh Valley at 59¾, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½@26¾. 44¾ was bid for Oil Creek, ex-dividend, and 42 for North Pennsylvania; Warren and Franklin second mortgage bonds, 95 bid.

In Canal shares the only feature was Lehigh, which sold at 33¾@33½; Hestonville Passenger Railroad sold at 13¾.

—The capital stock of the Provident Life and Trust Company of this city has been increased from $150,000 to $500,000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅛	19 sh C & A R	114⅛
$4000 C & Am 6s, 89	95⅜	100 sh Leh Nav	33½
$2000 Leh 6s gold	89	200 do	33⅝
$1000 do	89	5 sh Minehill R	51¾
$14000 O C & A R R 8s	80½	22 sh Leh V R	59¾
$10000 do	80½	110 sh Penna R	60
$1000 W Phila R 7s	99	200 sh Ph & E R	26½
200 sh Hestonville	13¾	200 do	26⅝

NAEH & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	113⅜	11·20 A. M	113⅜
10·02 "	113⅜	11·30 "	113⅜
10·12 "	113⅜	11·35 "	113⅜
10·15 "	113⅜	12·04 P. M	113⅜
10·16 "	113⅜	12·13 "	113⅜
10·26 "	113⅜	12·30 "	113⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¼@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 106½@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½. Gold, 113⅛@113¾; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 895@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 113⅛@113¼.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. Nov. 1865, 111¾@112; do. do., July, 110¾@110¾; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110⅞; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; Pacifics, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 113¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.—The Flour market is dull at previously quoted rates. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. About 1600 barrels sold, including superfine at $5@5 50; extras at $5 50@5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6 87½; Pennsylvania do. do. $6 50@7; and Ohio do. do. within the range of $6 75@7 25; and fancy brands at $7 25@8 50

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are profoundly interested in the existence of the French Republic. We earnestly trust that it may be able to maintain itself through the present crisis, and that after the terms of peace have been agreed upon, and the German armies have left France, it will be established permanently. If the circumstances under which it was proclaimed were in some respects unfavorable for its establishment, they were in others hopeful and encouraging. It is true it came into being when French power was humbled by the triumph of an invading army; it is true that the first action of the Republican leaders is to sue for peace from a victorious adversary; but the Republican party was in no wise responsible for the war or its mortifying results.

These were the work of Louis Napoleon and the Imperialist party, and them alone will the French people hold accountable for their grievous misfortunes. It is a hopeful circumstance that the new republic was proclaimed throughout France without internal commotion or outbreak, and was promptly accepted with joy and acclamation in all the great cities, from Marseilles and Toulouse to Bordeaux and Lyons, and by the army shut up in Strasburg as well as by that behind the defenses of Paris. If it be distasteful to the ignorant and priest-led peasantry, to the imperialist functionaries, and to the class who have fattened on the corruptions of the empire, it has assuredly commanded the ardent support of that liberal and intelligent France with which all the hopes of the country for power and progress must hereafter be identified.

This is an immense element of strength for any government of France; and if we were assured that it fully understands and is prepared to take advantage of the situation in which it is placed, we should have no doubt whatever of the continued and stable existence of the French Republic. We also regard it as exceedingly encouraging that men of such character and genius as Jules Favre, Jules Simon, and M. Cremieux are among its leaders. If they are "Republicans without compromise," they also possess strong intellect, large experience, moderate temper, and just views in politics and government. They have secured the co-operation of even such "irreconcilables" as Rochefort and Gambetta, and the few "Reds" who have taken ground against them are without influence or followers.

We cannot, as yet, form any intelligent judgment concerning the political composition of the proposed Constituent Assembly, which, though temporarily abandoned, must soon be recalled. The delegations from the large cities will doubtless be radical Republican, but we cannot feel at all assured of the character of the representatives of the rustic population, which, at the *plebiscitum* of the present year, cast some five or six millions of votes for the Imperialist *regime*. It would not be surprising if there were a very large number of Bonapartist members. We learn from a recent French paper that the agents of the late empire have appeared in large numbers in the provinces, and are busily engaged in inculcating the idea that the Emperor, who has been deceived and betrayed, will yet be the savior of France, and that, as a proof of his high-minded honesty, he is quite ready, in pursuance of his invariable principles, to submit his case to another plebiscitum. A statement of this kind may seem absurd to some people here, in view of the events of the last two months; but those who best know the French peasantry, and the way they are led, will be the least surprised at finding a large Bonapartist representation in the Constituent Assembly.

To secure France against the dangers that menace her newly-acquired political liberties, we look to the intelligence and courage of the Republican leaders and the Republican party throughout the country. If they succeed in establishing a republican government, with a fitting republican constitution, and with republican institutions adapted to the necessities and character of the French people, they will lay those substantive foundations on which alone the greatness of France can be reconstructed.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

From the N. Y. World.

All the most hopeful previsions of the wisest and calmest friends both of Italian freedom and of the freedom of the Catholic Church have been thus far more than fulfilled by the order, the dignity, and the decency with which the great work of crowning the edifice of Italian unity has been conducted to its magnificent consummation in the Italian occupation of Rome. The news, when rightly viewed, will be seen, we think, to promise more and better things for the future of Europe than any which has reached us since first the cannon woke again the long-peaceful echoes of the Rhine. No problem in European politics has seemed for ten years past to be more dark and difficult than the question how to reconcile the complete realization of the Italian dream of unity with the conservation of the Papacy in its highest and best relations with the ancient and powerful religious organization of which the Papacy is not the traditional head only, but the living and beloved and honored centre and keystone. Rash and violent men enough have been found ready with short and sharp solutions of this problem. The sectaries of Garibaldi and Mazzini—as the Roman journals have delighted to call the extreme fanatics of the Italian cause—have never seen the slightest difficulty or the least impropriety in settling the question by the expulsion of the Pope from Rome and the practical abolition of the Catholic Church.

Devotees of the Papacy, equally rash and violent, have been equally ready to settle the question by stifling the aspirations of the Italian people and crowding the Castle of Saint Angelo with the fettered enthusiasts of freedom, and manning the ramparts of Rome with foreign volunteers from all parts of the Catholic world. Judicious and thoughtful political observers agreed with the foremost statesmen alike of Protestant and of Catholic Europe in doubting the feasibility not less than the desirableness of either of these rough-and-ready settlements of an imbroglio so complicated and so grave.

So long as the Papacy was surrounded by a circle of nations professedly Catholic, and bound by their recognition of a state religion to the support in its secular connections of the Church of Rome at Rome, there really seemed to be no third alternative open either to Italy, to Rome, or to foreign statesmanship interested in the welfare of Italy and of Rome. But what the wisdom of man could not discover, the folly and the madness of man, under the providence of God, have been made to reveal. The collision of Germany with France on the Rhine has suddenly and marvellously ended the dead-lock of Italy with the Church on the Tiber. Almost without a blow struck in battle or the shedding of a drop of Christian blood, the question which but yesterday seemed insoluble to-day is solved. Italy, wisely counselled and temperately led, has entered Rome, not as a conqueror, but as a protector. The Pope, whom but yesterday excited and inconsiderate men all the world over were condemning to an undying though ineffectual warfare with the greatest political movements of our time, places himself quietly by the side of the standard which one set of fanatics would have had him ban with his curse, and to which another set of fanatics would have had him stoop in humiliation and in subjection. Italy is one, and the Church is enthroned with Italy, free with her freedom, in the most ancient capital of Italian greatness and the cradle of ecclesiastical Christendom.

THE SIEGE AND THE POPULACE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is fifty-five years last July since the environs of Paris have experienced the annoyances and horrors of a hostile invasion. Few, except those who were children then, will recall the threatened siege of Paris in 1815, and the approach of the English and Prussian armies during the summer of that eventful year. But if any of our readers have the curiosity to compare the two invasions, let them take up any stirring narrative of the Waterloo campaign—such, for instance, as the witty and vivid journal of the British General Mercer, just published—and they will find the same localities, and even the same fortifications, figuring in those histories, as now form the subject of each day's telegrams. Then, as now, we hear of Garges and Stains, and Pierrefitte and St. Denis, and Aubervilliers, on the north of the city; or of Colombes or North Valerien, on the west; or Meudon, Sceaux, and Clamart, on the south; or of Clarenton, Nogent, and Bendy on the east. Then, as now, the Prussian soldiers were occupying the pretty villes and gardens which beautify the outskirts of Paris; but then, they were smarting under the effects of years of exactions and "requisitions" of the French armies, and they demolished, soiled, and ruined every pretty house, chatean, or garden they crossed or entered in their march. The Prussian advance, and the bivouacs around the French capital, were marked by trampled fields and gardens, broken furniture, and gutted houses. Then it was known, as it is now, that heights such as St. Denis, Montmartre, and Mont Valerien were the keys to the works which Napoleon I had erected or commenced around the city.

But in 1815 peaceful deputations of citizens and women and children came forth to welcome the King restored, and Prussians and English were hailed as deliverers. No shot was fired and no works were assailed. Now, something more real and terrible is threatening the brilliant capital. A line of "iron and fire" surrounds it; and day by day, the German pickets and infantry creep nearer and nearer to it.

If our readers will examine the excellent map published in these columns on the 19th instant, of the fortifications of Paris, they will see that, by some strange fatuity, the French have allowed the Germans to cross up through the woods on the south, occupy Versailles, and then the wooded heights of Meudon and Clamart, where soon they will no doubt have batteries. These heights are within three miles of the southern portions of Paris, and from them such rifled guns as we had in our war could throw shells into the Tuileries. They apparently even command such forts as Issy and Montrouge. Fighting has already taken place between Villejuif and Montrouge, which shows that the Prussians are beginning their attack on this weak point in the defenses.

The siege of a city of two millions of inhabitants is an event unknown in modern history. As a dramatic incident alone, it has no counterpart in recent annals. But when one reflects what Paris contains, and what a siege will naturally develop, the merely dramatic character of this great event fades away before the frightful misery, anarchy, and crime that are sure to appear. Paris has, at the lowest computation, thirty thousand *proletaires—les miserables*—the most villainous, abandoned, murderous rascals and thieves that any large city ever contained. They live usually from hand to mouth. Their food is from other men's property. They prowl about in the lowest dens of the city, and come forth, like birds of prey, at night, or when the carrion of society is open to them. They are kept down usually by the iron hand of the law. What will they do in a siege, when every *gendarme*, even, is called to the bastions—when every house is open, and the very lights in the streets are extinguished?

Then there are hundreds of thousands of *ouvriers* who honestly believe that the property of the State and of the rich is as much theirs as their own. Are they likely to starve when the houses on the Boulevards are crowded with food, and the depots of the city and Government are full? There are also thousands of Red Republicans who detest Trochu and despise the moderate Republicans—who want a "social and democratic republic" at any cost. There are also Imperialists who lived on the spoils of the Empire and who hate the new regime. And strongest of all, is the great middle classes—the *bourgeoisie*—who fear the thieves and the "Reds" more than they do the Prussians. Besides all these elements of anarchy are the fearful multitude of honest and suffering poor who could not leave the city, and have no provision for the future. How long is Paris with such a population likely to hold out against the best army of modern times thundering at her gates?

FRANCE IN MOTION FOR ANOTHER DESPERATE EFFORT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The siege of Paris presents no new features. The reported serious battle at Pontoise is denied, and the movement against the fortifications about St. Denis is reported abandoned for the present. It becomes clearer every day that the weak spot in the circle of Parisian fortifications lies in the southern segment, and the grand assault will most probably be made in the neighborhood of Forts Vanvres, D'Issy or Bicetre, from the heights of Sceaux. We may hear at any moment that such an attack is being made. If it fails then Prussia may possibly content herself with the slow process of starving out the garrison or effecting a breach by the tedious method of parallels or mines. The city in the meantime presents a stout front to the enemy, though we do not see that her generals are doing anything to prevent the massing of Prussian troops for the assault. It may be that they feel strong enough to allow the assault to be made, confident of their ability to repel it, and hoping to punish the enemy severely while making it. With the facilities the Prussians have, however, for concentrating suddenly and making an attack at an unexpected point, the experiment is a precarious one. A stout heart, however, the gay city still maintains. The officials within claim that they have enough soldiers for all the needs of defense and enough provisions to last throughout the winter. Extraordinary powers have been conferred upon the general officers, delegated by the Government, with the proviso only that they must render an account personally at the close of the war. This action, which should have been taken long ago, will effectually stop any renewal of the riotous demonstrations which have been reported from Paris. In war all laws are silent, and there is no time for the action of constituent assemblies. One good general, with extraordinary powers, untrammelled by political trickery like that which used to keep McClellan stuck in the mud before Richmond, may yet save Paris and France. At Metz another effort to escape has been made and failed. At Strasburg the defense holds out as gallantly as it has held out all along.

Throughout the republic comes cheering words endorsing the ministerial decree continuing the war in preference to accepting the terms insisted upon by Bismarck. Havre is arming for its own defense, and is besides preparing to send forth its troops to relieve the capital. Calais votes three million francs as a war fund; troops from the south of France have arrived at Tours; another detachment of the same army is at Orleans; desultory fighting in the open country in the rear of the Prussians besieging the southern portion of the city is going on daily, and a call for a *levee en masse* is expected throughout France. This is the spirit that should have been called into play long ago. France, confident of an easy victory at the beginning, hardly felt the martial ardor within her when Napoleon marched upon Saarbruck. The defeat there, and the rapid succession of defeats following it up to the grand overthrow at Sedan, first astonished, then appalled, and then demoralized her; but the humiliating prospect of a steady and indefinite siege of her capital, and the final failure of peace negotiations, seem to have roused her to a sense of her desperate situation. She is assembling five new armies—at Lille, at Rouen, at Tours, at Lyons, and at Marseilles—roughly estimated at an aggregate of six hundred thousand men, and with these and the troops penned up in Metz, Verdun, Strasburg, and Paris, she is preparing to contest the question to the bitter end.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TURKEY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The impending war between the Czar and the Sultan would be likely to deliver the Christian nationalities of the East from Mussulman domination if John Bull did not cling as tenaciously to Abdul-Aziz as Louis Napoleon clung to the temporal power of Pio Nono. However, if the report of a coalition between Egypt, Italy, Austria, and Russia against the Porte should be confirmed, England, now that France cannot join her in a new Crimean war, would have to contend against formidable odds in entering again upon the Quixotic task of perpetuating the existence of the sick man at Stamboul.

Between Russia and Prussia there seems to exist a tacit if not explicit understanding to the effect that each shall wink at the other's aggrandizements in the east and west of Europe. Great Britain and Turkey would therefore have nothing to hope and everything to fear from Prussia in the event of a conflict on the Black Sea, especially as the former power is not in very good odor at Berlin. Besides, ever since the elevation of a Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Roumania, Prussia has been counted at Pera rather among the enemies than the allies of the Porte. Nor would the possible extension of Austrian power over some of the semi-Turkish possessions on the Danube as a reward to Francis Joseph for his new and strange alliance with Alexander II be likely to give umbrage to Prussia, but rather the contrary.

It is therefore not likely that, even in the event of an Austro-Russian alliance, Prussia would swerve from her neutrality during the partition of the Ottoman empire. If under such circumstances England should again come to the rescue of Turkey, she would have to encounter superior armies, and they, rather than fleets, would decide the conflict. It is time that the Turk should cease to be a ruler of Christian people and fall back upon Asia, whence he came, and where the experience which he has acquired during his encampment in Europe may enable him to rule with advantage over his fellow Asiatics, who have never yet come into contact with European civilization.

How helpless the Turks are against the Christians was shown in the Cretan war of independence. Then a handful of Cretan warriors defied for two years the Ottoman army and navy, and their revolt would never have been quelled if all Europe, under the guidance of England and Bonaparte, had not vindicated their detestation of liberty by siding with the Crescent against the Cross.

Thessaly, where the Christians are reported to have risen against the Moslem, has, like Crete, been for a long time the focus of the aspiration for national independence. It would be a matter of surprise if the other Christian nationalities did not follow the example of the Thessalians, and rise everywhere—at Constantinople, at Janina, at Smyrna, at Adrianople, at Salonica, in Bulgaria, Servia, and the Danubian principalities. In Constantinople alone there are half a million population. If supplied with arms, they could soon take possession of the Sultan and the officeholders at the Sublime Porte, as the Turkish Government buildings are called, and open the gates of the city to the Russian army. Meanwhile the Italians would help Egypt in consolidating her independence, and the Austrians and Russians would sweep the Crescent from the Danube and the Black Sea.

A NEW ALLIANCE PROPOSED.

From the Boston Traveller.

The comic element that belongs to all human things, including even the deepest tragedies, is furnished to current European history by no less a jester than the London *Times*. The telegraph informs the American world that that journal says: "England, Germany, and America, if united in determination to secure the peaceful progress of both continents, might shape the destinies of the human race." Perhaps they might, but there is no more chance for the formation of such an alliance than there is for the formation of one between the Pope of Rome, Brigham Young, and the Grand Lama. Neither America nor Germany can consider an alliance with England something to be desired. The value of an English connection has just been demonstrated by the French, greatly to their own cost, and for the benefit of mankind; and the result is that it is seen to be much worse than worthless. For forty years France and England had been bound together as no other two European nations ever before were united, and as probably no other two European nations ever will be again united. They "shaped the destinies of the human race" on more than one occasion—as in the Russian war, when their union kept the Turks in Europe by keeping the Russians out of Turkey. They fought great battles against the Russians; and not content with staying the march of the Czar in Europe and Asia, they proposed at one time to stay the advance of Americans in America. They acted together in China—and there was a report that the French Government offered to assist its "good friend and ally" at the time of the Sepoy mutiny. One of the very latest of the peaceful acts of Napoleon III was to write to an English mayor in terms that showed how highly he valued the English connection—and to be an Englishman always was a passport to his favor. But in what did all this end? Why, no sooner did misfortune overtake France and the Emperor, than all England turned upon both, and treated them as if they had been outlawed. England would not even afford aid to France to get an agent into the presence of the august Bismarck, to ascertain on what conditions he would be disposed to treat for peace; and she rebuked one of the most eminent of her diplomatists for showing friendship for France. England rejoiced over the dreadful disaster that befel the French arms at Sedan, though the chief military sufferer on that occasion was the very man who stormed the Malakoff on the same day that English troops tried to storm the Redan—and failed. London was as happy over the news as Berlin. Both Americans and Germans can see in these facts the nature of an alliance with England: they would be graciously permitted to fight for England, and then would be "hit" if they should happen to get "down" in the world—as we were "hit" during the secession war, when British pirates, called Confederate cruisers, drove our merchant ships from the seas. Suppose such an alliance were to be formed, would American and German armies be required to fight Russian and Austrian armies in the East, and all for the purpose of securing "the peaceful progress" of America and Europe? Would the alliance be peace in words, and war in fact? Such an arrangement would not suit our book at all, and we do not think the Germans would think very highly of it. The Germans are, we should say, abundantly able to preserve all the peace they should want, though they are much more likely to make war, as England may learn to her cost. We are capable of taking care of North America, unaided, and desire neither English nor German aid to do all that we may wish to do, from Labrador to the Isthmus. Germany cares nothing about our action at home, and we shall never degrade ourselves by asking England's consent to any line of policy or course of action that we shall see fit to adopt in relation to America. If she will "let us alone," as her old ally, Mr. J. Davis, put it, and pay our big "little bill" for damages done our property by the Alabama and her sister pirates of English construction and arming and manning, she will have nothing to fear from us, and that is all she has to hope from us, under any circumstances. We shall fight our own battles in America, and she must fight her own battles in Europe and Asia. Should she find herself "spoiling for a fight," we could accommodate her with a "turn up" on her definite refusal to settle the Alabama claims, which do not exceed a few hundred millions of pounds. But she is much less inclined to refuse payment now than she was three months ago, as she is without a friend in Europe, and would be left to stand (and fall) alone, should she choose to fight in defense of piracy. When Napoleon III fell she lost the only powerful personage who had the disposition and the ability to be of service to her. Sedan will prove as sad a day for her, ultimately, as it was for him, her supporter at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Sebastopol. France can no more be either her sword or her shield. As to the other European powers, some are her enemies, while others are not her friends; and there is not one of their number but would be glad to see her well whipped. Yet she has the impudence—through the *Times*, which represents the average Englishman—to propose to use America and Germany as her supporters, bolstering her feebleness with their strength! We wonder to which of us would be entrusted the pleasing task of keeping Ireland in order? To Prussia, probably, for the Prussians have had some experience in Irish fighting, they having helped the English in their Hibernian wars in the time of William of Orange. The Irish, in their brilliant defense of Limerick, blew up an entire Prussian battalion, so that not a man of it escaped—serving it as we wish some one would serve the entire Prussian army now in France. But we do not believe the Prussians would have much appetite for the work of garrisoning Ireland, as they have risen above the drudgery that such business implies. England must do her own military work—and she would do well to make full and early payment of that claim of ours, or she will find herself in special need of a powerful ally, without the least chance of getting one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ U N I O N.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
EDWARD M. PAXSON.
THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT:
JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS:
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT:
SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

RECEIVER OF TAXES:
ROBERT H. BEATTY.

CITY COMMISSIONER:
CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS.
4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
6th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT:
BENJAMIN W. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

1st District—SAMUEL P. THOMSON.
2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
3d " WILLIAM KELLEY.
4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.
6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7th " ROBERT JOHNSON.
8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL.
9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER.
10th " JOHN E. REYBURN.
11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER.
12th " JOHN LAMON.
13th " JOHN DUMBELL.
14th " JOHN CLOUD.
15th " ADAM ALBRIGHT.
16th " WILLIAM F. SMITH.
17th " WATSON COMLY.
18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
J. McCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 14 wfmst&d9t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 20 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 3. Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 23 3t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 25

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. 17 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

8 8

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. SATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. 9 22 9t*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 23t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m
Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES AT Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 3 3m

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Superb Double and Single Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, Iris, Ranunculus, Anemones, and other Flower Roots; extra strong and sound Bulbs, direct importation, selected expressly for my sales, the largest and finest assortment in the city. Prices moderate.

Send for my new Illustrated Catalogues, which may be had gratis.

Also Bulb Glasses, Crocus and Fancy Flower Pots of various patterns.

GARDENERS AND DEALERS SUPPLIED.

HENRY A. DREER, 9 24 stuwstuth6t No. 714 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon information was received at the Detective Office which induced a visit to the public house and dwelling on the northeast corner of Tenth and Girard avenue, and a search of the premises. In the second story was found the entire property stolen on Sunday night from the store of Messrs. Besson & Son, Chestnut street, above Ninth. The house is occupied by Thomas Connor, formerly interested in a tavern at Eleventh and Sansom streets. No one was found on the premises except Wm. Farrell, a bartender, and he was taken into custody. The goods recovered are valued at $6800.

—William Madden, fourteen years old, who had his head badly hurt on the 24 inst. by having it caught between a coal car and a truck, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday.

—A meeting of Republican citizens was held last evening in Spring Garden Hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. The meeting was addressed by Judge Kelley, Captain Curry, and others.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Various Indian tribes are now assembled at Fort Laramie to receive presents from the Government.

—The Mutuals of New York were yesterday beaten in a game of base-ball by the White Stockings of Chicago.

—Ex-Governor William F. Packer, of this State, died yesterday morning at his residence at Williamsport, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

—The new Police Commissioners of St. Louis have assumed control of the force in this city, and the resignations of the chief, captains, and sergeants have been accepted.

—Frank J. Kipling, who was arrested last week on the charge of complicity in the Nathan murder, was discharged from custody yesterday, there being no evidence against him.

—A great feeling of dissatisfaction is growing more and more manifest in Germany over the arrest of the democratic citizens, and military law is being strongly denounced.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ANOTHER BRUSH WITH THE INVADERS—THE FRENCH DEFEATED AND THE PRUSSIANS OCCUPY ORLEANS—OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE RECENT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT ON STRASBURG.

LONDON, Sept. 27, 5 P. M.—The following is given as the probable programme of Thiers at St. Petersburg:

Constantinople and the road to India to be guaranteed to Russia, and Belgium to be the innocent victim of peace.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A deputation of workingmen waited on Mr. Gladstone to-day, and urged him to mediate between Germany and France.

Queen Victoria, yielding to public sentiment, has written a letter of condolence to the ex-Empress Eugenie.

General Ulrich announces that Strasburg can hold out a short time.

Daruth is the name of the aeronaut who landed at Evreux a few days ago, with dispatches from Paris. He reports that he was fired at repeatedly by the Prussians, and some bullets came disagreeably near him.

The guns of Fort Mont Valerian have dislodged the Prussians from St. Cloud.

It is estimated that there are now 300,000 German troops around Paris. The siege has become a close blockade, interrupted occasionally by an exchange of active hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at the Prussian headquarters travelled from Corny to Frourard on September 25th with Favre's brother, who had arrived three days previously from Paris, via the royal headquarters, with royal permission to enter Metz. He was charged by the Paris government with full powers to treat for Metz, provided Bazaine would recognize the Paris authorities and their policy. On Sunday morning he returned from Metz and had a final interview with Prince Frederick Charles, having had one previous to his entering the city at which the Prince had approved the mission. In his two days stay in Metz he had failed in his object, Bazaine being averse to all treaties as yet, and being slightly insubordinate toward the new government since the appearance of its peace proclivities.

The Prince knows that for several weeks yet at least hunger will not be his ally against Metz, although disease is to the extent of several hundred deaths daily. There is not the least intention at present to attempt Metz by force, but simply to await developments at Paris, which are expected to culminate in something decisive within three weeks. No offensive movements are contemplated during those three weeks.

The foreign minister who was acting as intermediary advised Favre to see Bismarck, and make his demands in person; and accordingly Favre saw Bismarck, and expressed to him his love for France and liberty, and his determination to accept no conditions which would render peace only a menacing truce. Bismarck replied that if he thought peace were possible he would sign immediately, but the actual government was too precarious and likely to be overthrown. France would be more apt to forget Sedan than she had been to forget Waterloo and Sadowa, and she would soon attack Germany again. Being pressed for conditions, Favre was explicit, but Bismarck asserted that the security of his country demanded the retention of a portion of the territory the Germans now occupied, and mentioned in that connection the Departments of the Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, and Moselle, with Metz, Chateau Salnis, and Soissons. To the objection of Favre that the people of France would not agree to that, and he could not act without their direction, Bismarck replied that he felt confident of that before; but as another war was certain, he wished to make it with all the advantages possible. Favre then intimated that they might find the pretensions of Prussia exorbitant. He was certain that France would never accept them. She might perish as a nation, but she would not be dishonored. The country alone cold decide upon the question of territorial division, and Favre could not doubt what that decision would be.

Bismarck would not listen to any proposition for an armistice.

The second interview occurred at Ferrieres on September 19. On this occasion Bismarck seemed to accept the idea of an armistice, and Favre asked for fifteen days.

The next day Bismarck handed Favre his conditions, adding that the Germans must have the forts commanding Paris, more especially fort Mont Valerien, on the west of Paris. Favre replied that it would be more simple to demand Paris at once. Bismarck said if these terms were not satisfactory the French must seek other arrangements. Favre proposed a meeting of the constituent Assembly at Tours. Bismarck made the condition that the garrison of Strasburg should surrender as prisoners of war. Upon Favre's indignantly refusing, Bismarck consulted the King who insisted upon the surrender of Strasburg. Wearied with his useless efforts Favre retired, expressing the conviction that France would fight to the last.

Favre concludes, from the manner in which all his efforts for peace have been met by the Germans that they are determined on conquest. He says the interviews were not altogether useless, as they have proved that, notwithstanding that Prussia declared she warred only against Napoleon and his army, she is really fighting the nation, which must arise *en masse*, either to disavow the provisional government or resist the enemy to the last.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from the King's headquarters at Ferrieres, near Paris, says that Favre, in his report of his interview with Bismarck, erred in omitting to state that the question of an armistice was considered preliminary to any discussion of territorial cessions. Bismarck actually declined to state the terms of Prussia until the basis for an armistice was decided on.

The evidences of a plot for another *coup d'etat* projected by the Emperor Napoleon, with the assistance of Rouher and Cassagnac, have been discovered in Lyons. It is thought that the papers containing the details of the conspiracy were burned in Paris by Pietri before his flight.

PARIS, Sept. 27.

The following dispatch from the prefect of the Department of Soir, dated Orleans, today, has just been received by the Minister of War:

"The generals here, seeing they cannot resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans in good order."

TOURS, Sept. 27.—Jules Favre to-day made an official report to the government here of his mission to the Prussian headquarters in behalf of peace. He says that a great many solutions of the difficulties had been proposed and rejected, and he determined, at last, to make a direct move therefor, and on the 10th of September he demanded of Bismarck a categorical reply as to whether he would enter upon negotiations for peace. Bismarck's first answer was unfavorable, though he subsequently asked what guarantees France could offer.

BEFORE STRASBURG, Sept. 24.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The assault, now fixed for a week hence, has been delayed hitherto to allow of the construction of good passages across the great ditch in front of the main wall. The town will be attacked at four points simultaneously.

Lots have already been drawn to decide which regiments will compose the attacking party and which companies will form the assaulting columns. These honors are claimed by the whole army. The siege works are adapted to prevent great loss of life in attacking. Assiduous searches are made for mines, and two were found and emptied after the capture of lunettes 52 and 53. No further egress from the town is permitted. The last batch comprized 300 persons. A few wealthy citizens still remain. Many refugees have gone to Baden, the government conveying them gratuitously.

MAYENCE, Sept. 22.—[Special to New York Times.]—It is estimated that the total number of French taken prisoners since the beginning of the war is 140,600. The prisoners are subjected to the severe Prussian rules of discipline. One French officer attempted to escape, and was tried by a court-martial and shot. In Hanover the prisoners were put at work on the canals. Among the prisoners at Breslau are Robert Mitchell, of the *Constitutionnel*, Paul de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*, C. Larette and Frouert, well-known Paris journalists.

ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Prince Albrecht's cavalry corps encountered the French troops gathered for the defence of Orleans yesterday, near Artenay, near Orleans. After a brisk fight, lasting three hours, the French retreated on Tours, and the Prussian occupation of Orleans is expected to-morrow.

ROME, Sept. 21.—[Special to New York Tribune.] The commander of the 4th army, General Cadorno, has addressed to the army an order of the day, in which he expresses his high satisfaction at their conduct during the attack. I have been able to obtain from Cadorno a copy of the capitulation stipulated on September 20. It runs thus:

First. The city of Rome, except the Leonine City, its complete armament, flags, arms, ammunition and stores, and all objects belonging to the government, shall be conveyed to the troops of the King of Italy.

Second. All the garrison of the city shall depart, receiving the honors of war, with flags, guns and baggage. After the honors shall have been rendered to them, they will lay down their flags and arms. The officers shall have a right to carry with them their swords, horses, and everything belonging to them.

The foreign troops shall leave first, and the others will follow in order of battle, with the left at the head. The garrison will leave to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

Third. The foreign troops shall be disbanded and immediately sent back to their respective countries. The government has the faculty of taking into consideration the rights of persons which have been stipulated with the Papal government.

Fourth. The Roman troops will be formed into a depot, without arms. The government will take into consideration their claims as to their future situation.

The troops will be forwarded to-morrow to Civita Vecchia. A mixed commission will be appointed, formed of an officer of artillery; one of the engineers, and a functionary of the administration. The commission will receive the consignment referred to in the first article.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

—Three-fourths of the pictures hitherto exhibited in the Museum of the Louvre, at Paris, have been carefully packed up and sent off from Paris to an unknown destination. There now no longer remain any but pictures of the French school.

—In the town of Potsdam the principal Protestant clergyman aroused a furious excitement among the people by declaring that the war was the judgment of God upon Germany for her sins. A petition is in circulation praying King William to enlist this modern Jeremiah, that he may get his proper share of the judgment.

—The Brandenburg regiment, No. 35, has a vivandiere 72 years old, called the Widow Hackert, who was in the war of 1813. Another elderly woman, named Scrader, who participated in the campaign of 1866 as a vivandiere, and was decorated for helping to carry the wounded out of the thickest of the fight to the Blood Hospital, has volunteered as hospital cook in the field.

—General von Doring, who fell in one of the battles before Metz, leaves in his will, dated the 19th of July of the present year, a sum of two thousand thalers (about $1500) to be distributed among the poor of Paris on the day when the Emperor Napoleon should be dethroned, and 2500 thalers to the poor of Berlin, which they shall receive on the day the Prussians re-enter Berlin as victors.

—The war enthusiasm among German operatic singers is intense. Lucca, whose husband has been reported wounded and dead, passes her spare time in picking lint; Niemann, the celebrated tenor, has joined the Knights of St. John; while Beck, at the head of a party of his musical confreres, boarded the refreshment trains going to the front and went in person to dispense good cheer among the soldiers.

—A society, whose members call themselves "Samaritans," has been organized in Berlin, whose specialty is to supply refreshments and aid to the wounded on the battle-field. Each member carries a valise weighing some twenty or thirty pounds, in which is stowed bottles of water, wine, cologne, cooling mixtures, lemons, sugar, etc. They are authorized to receive for safe-keeping valuables, such as rings, money, and watches.

—The War Minister of Prussia publishes special lists of the Germans wounded during the present war, which lists, of course, are recopied by most papers. Still, the curiosity of the people is naturally so great that most of them do not wait for these reissues. It is stated that there are at present over 50,000 subscribers to the original list, and the number is daily increasing. Beside the lists thus sold, large numbers are sent away free by the authorities.

—The war feeling is so high in Berlin that recently a landlord came near being mobbed for demanding his rent, as usual, in advance, of a man who had just been detailed for duty in the reserve. He displayed upon the outside of his house a placard bearing the inscriptions:—"The man may stay!" and "No advance shall be demanded of my tenants!" Even after this the military were hardly able to protect the building from the excited crowd.

—A shipbuilder writes to the London *Times* that the bulk of the English fleet is little better than the painted fortifications of the Chinese. He suggests that by the conversion of the largest of the weak iron-clads into low, freeboard turret ships, the Government would at a minimum expenditure attain to a maximum of naval strength in the least possible time, and so avoid the danger of trusting the safety of the country to the delusive protection of 4½-inch plated iron-clads.

—When the first company of French prisoners was hourly expected in Berlin, the Chief of Police, Herr von Wurmb, caused the following appeal to be placarded throughout the city:—"Our first prisoners of war will arrive this evening; and to save them the mortification of a public entry, they will be brought to their final destination in a round-about way, through the outskirts of the city. While we hope that it will not be in the power of the people of Paris to behold a similar spectacle, all true citizens of Berlin will take a pride in showing by a polite and dignified bearing on this occasion that they know how to treat prisoners of war."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:53 | MOON SETS..... 8:21
SUN SETS..... 5:48 | HIGH WATER..... 4:09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, JOHN H. MICHENER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
Virginia	Havre	New York	Sept. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 14
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 17
Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Abyssinian	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 29
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 8
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 15
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 15
C of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept. 29
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 29
City of Merida	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept. 30
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Com. Adams, Long, Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Teaf, Astoria, Sinnickson & Co.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, Jno. F. Ohl, Jr.
Sch W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Outten, Richmond, B. Crawley & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 17 days fm Naguabo, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co. On the 15th inst. encountered very heavy weather, with tremendous seas running all the time; 18th, at 10 A. M., lat. 28 14 N., long. 70 41 W., exchanged signals with brig Cleta, from Baltimore for Mayaguez.

Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, 20 days fm Lagaayra and Porto Cabello, with coffee, hides, etc., to John Dallett & Co. On the 16th inst., lat. 24 53, long. 71 14, encountered a hurricane, split jib, carried away boom, and shipped considerable water, vessel laboring tremendously.

Schr Margaret and Lucy, Crossly, 14 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Edgar, Evans, 5 days from Nanticoke River, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 27.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

National, with iron, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

J. A. Covell, M. Bartlett, Myrtle, Stephen C. Clark, Hamlet, and Cory Hunt, all with coal, for New York.

The New Era and W. S. Skinner left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 28.—10 light barges, for Baltimore, and 2 light-laden, for Wilmington, Del., left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 27—A. M.—A bark, unknown, is passing in to-day.

At the Breakwater, ship Coromandel, bark Daring, 8 brigs, 31 schrs, and tug America.

4 P. M.—The bark reported passing in this A. M. is from Havana, foreign bottom, name unknown. A herm.-rigged steamer passed in at 2:30 P. M.

Vessels in harbor unchanged. Brig Planet and schr Joseph M. Flanagan.

Wind S. Thermometer, 76.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, cleared at Boston 26th inst. for Liverpool via New York.

Br. steamers Siberia and City of Brooklyn, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday.

Br. steamer Scotia, Judkins, at New York yesterday from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 18th inst. Sept. 26, lat. 41 14, long. 65 44, passed steamer Columbia, for Glasgow.

N. G. steamer Herman, Reichman, for Bremen, went to sea from New York 6 P. M. 26th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Salem 24th instant.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Br. bark Larissa, Yeaman, hence, at Queenstown 12th inst.

Brig Erie, Sears, hence, at Pensacola 19th inst. via Galveston.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Brig Adaline Richardson, Plummer, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, for Pernambuco, cl'd at New York 26th inst.

Schr M. H. Stockham, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schrs C. P. Stickney, Mathis; William H. Dennis, Lake; R. & S. Corson, Corson; J. Wilson, Connelly; and Thos. Booz, Cannon, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Gloucester 26th inst.

Schrs J. J. Harris, Harris; E. A. Conklin, Daniel; Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich; and West Wind, Townsend, hence, at Providence 26th inst.

Schr George Nevenger, Smith, hence via George's Island (where she was ashore and was towed off by the steamer Dispatch), arrived at Boston 26th inst.

Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 24th inst.

Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Northrup; Eva Belle, Somers; and Marietta Hand, Norton, hence, at Providence 24th inst.

Schr Annie H. Leaming, hence, at Alexandria 26th instant.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, hence, at Salem 25th instant.

Schr General Howard, Johnson, hence, at Danvers 21st inst.

Schrs R. J. Mercer, Fargo, and Harry Lee, Rowell, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst.

Schr Virginia Dare, Johnson, for Philadelphia, with lumber, cl'd at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 24th inst.

Schr Frank Herbert, Baker, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 24th inst.

Schr William Kennedy, Andrews, for Burlington, N. J., cleared at Baltimore 26th inst.

Schrs Sarah A. Hoffman, Hoffman; Mary A. Tyler, Tyler; George Fales, Hall; and American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Schr Henry Hobart, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th inst.

Schrs E. H. Elliott, Nickerson, and E. L. Stevens, Jones, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs E. J. Raynor, Hutchins; William Wallace, Johnson; Nightingale, Beebe; and Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs M. H. Reed, for Fall River; M. M. Freeman, for Bristol; Ann Merrick, Bishop, for Lynn; E. P. Simpson, Valle, for Stamford; Charles Cooper, Nicholson, for Portsmouth, all from Philadelphia; and Cloud, Seaman, from Trenton for Norwich, passed Hell Gate 26th inst.

Schr E. L. Van Brunt, Kelley, from Brookhaven for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Bark Henry P. Lord, which arrived at Portland 23d inst. from Philadelphia, reports that the storm of the 17th and 18th inst., at sea, was of considerable magnitude—a heavy rain, accompanied by waves of mountainous height. She made a harbor at Holmes' Hole, and under the restraining influence of her best bower and chain rode out the gale in safety.

The wreck of a new vessel, schooner-rigged, painted green, and bulwarks black, the three first letters of her name being W A T, was passed 17th inst., in lat. 42 57 N., long. 64 56 W.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WEST INDIES—PUERTO RICO.—*Buoys in Mayaguez Bay.*—The Spanish Government has given notice that the following buoys have been placed on the Los Manches and Allart banks, Mayaguez Bay, west end of Puerto Rico Island, to mark the channel:—1. On the south end of Los Manches inner shoal, in 3½ fathoms. 2. On the north end of the Allart bank, in 2½ fathoms, S. S. E. ½ E. from the Los Manches buoy.

HONDURAS—TRUXILLO—*Fixed Light on Cape Honduras.*—The Honduras Government has given notice that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Honduras, or Point Castillo, Truxillo bay. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 30 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 11 miles. The tower is 70 yards from the shore. Position:—Latitude 16 1 N., longitude 86 3¼ W. from Greenwich.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation:—2¼ degrees easterly in 1870.]

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1870.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696 74
$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,055,386 84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870.....550,732 90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$500,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$516,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,960 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	22,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	5,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,281,400 Par, Cost, $1,215,622 27. Market value,	$1,255,270 0
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	823,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 85
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,552,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel H. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 25

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

THE WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER

STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HASSLER'S
GRAND MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL (INAUGURAL)
CONCERT MATINEES,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1, 1870,
commencing at 3½ o'clock precisely.
POPULAR MUSIC. POPULAR PRICES.
SIXTY
FIRST-C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBURG.

STRASBURG has surrendered after a most heroic resistance, in which the defenders, although obliged to succumb to the adverse fortunes that have attended the French arms during the whole of the present contest, have maintained the national honor in a manner that must have gained for them the cordial respect of their enemies. The fall of Strasburg was not unexpected, as all the recent reports from the beleaguered city have represented it as reduced to such extremities that it would be impossible for it to hold out for any great length of time. The garrison and the inhabitants were almost without provisions, and it is most probable that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, while they were obliged to sustain a furious cannonading from the Prussian batteries, which was increased daily as the siege progressed. By the despatches published yesterday afternoon we are informed that a breach broad enough to warrant an assault was made in the walls and that a general attack upon four points simultaneously was arranged. Under the circumstances, the French commander, General Uhrich, must have been convinced that further resistance was useless, and to spare the bloodshed and havoc that would ensue if an assault was made and the city carried at the point of the bayonet, he accordingly wisely consented to surrender. The cable despatch that informs us of the fall of Strasburg does not tell us what the terms of capitulation were, but it can scarcely be doubted that the Prussians made the same demand that they did at Sedan, namely, unconditional surrender.

The effect of the Prussian success before Strasburg will be to reinforce by sixty thousand men either the army before Metz or the one before Paris. The probabilities are that the Prussian General von Werder will, so soon as the capitulation of Strasburg is completed, march to the aid of the besiegers of Metz, and in that case the fate of Bazaine will most likely in a very brief period be determined in the same manner as that of Uhrich has been, and then the Parisians will find themselves confronted with all the victorious armies of united Germany.

THE REPEATERS.

THERE was a time when it was considered a joke to ask your political friends to "vote early and often," but the leaders of the stronghold of Democracy, New York city, have established a regular system of partisan management based on this maxim, and their success in retaining control of corrupt Gotham and in attaining power in the most populous States in this Union, through the aid of the repeaters, has encouraged the adoption of similar tactics by the Democracy of other sections of the country. Even staid Philadelphia has been victimized by this despicable device, and the proceedings before the United States Commissioner yesterday prove that efforts have been made to again nullify the will of a majority of our *bona fide* citizens at the coming election. As slavery was "the sum of all villainies," the systematic employment of repeaters is the most dangerous and demoralizing crime of desperate partisanship. Its evils do not end with the injustice done to honest voters and with the disrepute brought upon the ballot-box by flagrant frauds, although these offenses deserve, in themselves, the most condign punishment. It is bad enough to perpetrate treason against the principle which lies at the basis of republican institutions by giving a hundred of the most arrant scoundrels as potential a voice, at the polls, in a general election, as five thousand honest voters. But it should be remembered that these scoundrels must in some way be paid for their perjuries and frauds, and the New York plan of rewarding them is to grant immunity for other crimes against person, property, or life, in addition to appropriations out of the municipal treasury. The system is comparatively in its infancy here, but we have still suffered sufficiently from its operations to see that if it is not stamped out it will place the peaceable public at the mercy of desperate villains. In New York a skilful repeater, or a manager of repeaters, may be a murderer, a thief, a swindler, a counterfeiter, or a miscreant blistered with every crime in the calendar, and still go unwhipt of justice; and in Philadelphia the same plan of purchasing indulgence for offenses against private citizens by the perpetration of a gigantic crime against the public has too often been successfully adopted. If we are to have in future not merely purity of elections, but pure courts, honest officials, good municipal government, and safety, law, and order, the whole race of repeaters, together with their backers, must be hunted down as relentlessly as we would hunt down murderers like Probst. The toleration of such miscreants is incompatible with our future welfare and the maintenance of republican institutions, and their crime should be treated as one of the highest grade against the country at large and the community in which they live.

OUR DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

WE yesterday alluded to some of the defects of our police system, and especially to the necessity for a radical reform in the so-called detective branch of the police. It has been demonstrated over and over again that our detective system is not merely worthless, but that it is a direct encouragement to crime. The detectives, by their own showing, are the habitual associates of professional thieves and burglars: and experience has shown that it is nearly if not quite impossible to procure the arrest and conviction of this class of offenders by their aid, and the only redress that those who are robbed are able to obtain is to offer a sufficiently large reward to induce the men who are paid by the public as officers of the law to exert themselves for the recovery of the stolen goods. If the reward is large enough, and is offered in time, before the thieves have an opportunity to carry their plunder out of the city, stolen goods can nearly always be regained, but the burglars are allowed to remain at liberty and to pursue their business almost without fear that they will be called to account for their misdeeds.

Two recent cases will illustrate in the clearest possible manner the practical workings of the detective system, and demonstrate not merely that it is worth nothing as a protection to property, but that it is a dangerous auxiliary to the criminal classes. A few months ago the store of Mr. George W. Vogel, on Chesnut street, above Eleventh, was robbed of about $10,000 worth of goods, for the recovery of which a reward of $1000, or ten per cent., was offered. As the thieves were able to obtain from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the value of their plunder from the receivers of stolen goods, the detectives were not able to find either the burglars or the goods, and the whole was therefore a dead loss.

On Sunday last the store of Messrs. Besson & Co., No. 918 Chesnut street, was robbed of goods to the value of $6804. A reward of twenty-five per cent. of their value was immediately offered by Besson & Co., and yesterday—within forty-eight hours of the commission of the robbery—every item was returned by Detectives Levy, Neff, and Fletcher, acting under the orders of Chief Mulholland. Messrs. Besson, by offering as much as the thieves would be likely to obtain by the disposal of the stolen property in the usual manner, had no difficulty in effecting a compromise with the aid of the detectives, who readily found means to bring the thieves to terms when the reward was large enough to stimulate them to activity.

The facts which we have related speak for themselves, and prove conclusively that the detective system is utterly demoralizing to all who are in any way brought in contact with it. The persons who suffer from the depredations of professional burglars see no way to make good even a portion of their losses except by themselves committing an offense against the laws of the Commonwealth in compounding the felony; while the detectives, so far from aiding to bring the robbers to justice, merely act as the agents for effecting an accommodation between them and their victims, and sharing with them in the division of their plunder.

To the apathy of our merchants in submitting to the present disgraceful system, without making some determined effort to bring about a reform, must in a great degree be imputed the corruption in the detective force. So long as the detectives expect, as a matter of course, the stimulant of a reward to induce them to do their duty, they will not move unless they are paid for doing so, and so long as our merchants are willing to violate the laws they must expect to suffer. One efficient step in the way of reform would be to bring to trial those men who offend by compounding felonies, and if a few convictions on this charge could be procured, and the offenders sentenced to the full extent of the law, the interests of society at large would be much better protected than they are now, and merchants who suffer from the depredations of burglars would be compelled to consider the public interests before their own. As for the present detective system, we have no hope or expectation that it can be reformed. It is rotten to the core, and it had better be abolished altogether than to be maintained as it now is. If the merchants who compound felonies deserve punishment, the detectives who aid them in compromising with the thieves ought to be visited with even severer penalties; and as there seems to be a pretty plain case against the officers concerned in the recovery of the goods of Besson & Co., a judicial inquiry into the whole affair is no more than the public have a right to expect.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WE publish to-day a trenchant address of Hon. William D. Kelley to the workingmen of Philadelphia, which will be read with deep interest. We scarcely think that this irresistible argument was needed to exhibit his antagonist as an arrant demagogue unworthy of the confidence of any party, but at the same time committed (as far as such a man can be committed to anything) to a policy destructive to the interests of those whom he vainly aspires to represent. The voters of the Fourth Congressional district, however, have so much at stake that it was right that they should be apprised of the intrigue by which the free-traders are attempting to have them misrepresented in the next Congress, and of the despicable character of the tactics adopted by the candidate who is to betray them. The *Age* of this morning publishes in its editorial columns an outline of the tariff that will be urged by the free-traders at the next session of Congress, which states that one of the features of this new system is to be that "*no article shall be subject to duty which is produced in the United States.*" This doctrine would necessarily destroy every vestige of protection to American industry which is afforded by the present tariff, and William B. Thomas owes the chance of getting Democratic votes, which was afforded by the refusal of that party to make a nomination, to the expectation that he will aid and abet this and similar schemes to throw the workingmen of the Fourth district out of employment, to bring ruin to the artisans whose votes he is seeking, to sweep away the fundamental basis of Philadelphia prosperity, and to remand back this country to the industrial vassalage to British manufacturers from which protection alone can rescue it. In the Congress of the United States Judge Kelley has been a tower of strength to the great cause of diversified industry with which the welfare of every workingman in Philadelphia is inseparably interwoven. Even if his opponent honestly favored similar principles, he has neither the experience nor the knowledge and talent to become their effective champion, and the varied interests of the district would be jeopardized by his election; but as Thomas, from the manner in which he has thrust himself before the people as a candidate, would necessarily, in the event of the realization of his ambitious dreams, become a partial or complete ally of the free-traders, the voters of the Fourth district would perpetrate an act tantamount to political suicide by electing him. The effort to divert attention from this paramount issue which Thomas has made by gabble about the coolies, which is as false as it is silly, cannot mislead a single intelligent voter; and the overwhelming exposure made by Judge Kelley of the duplicity of his opponent on this subject is mainly useful in proving that any statement of the Brigadier during the canvass must be received with extreme caution.

THE Republicans have virtually split in the Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware district, two of the counties (Delaware and Chester) having nominated Mr. Evans for Senator, and Montgomery having withdrawn and adhered to Mr. Yeakle. The Republicans of Montgomery claim that when the apportionment was made it was distinctly understood and agreed, as far as pledges could be given, that Montgomery was to have a Senator all the time, and to compensate the Republicans of Chester one member more was given to that county than to Montgomery, although the latter has the largest population. Senator Connell, who was chairman of the apportionment committee, has published a letter stating that it was positively understood that Montgomery was to have a Senator continuously, and the obvious justice of the claim makes the position of Mr. Yeakle's friends a very strong one. Yesterday the Republican Committee of Montgomery met again and endorsed the action of their conferees, so that the Republicans of Montgomery manifest no sign of yielding. It is rumored that Mr. Jones, the Democratic nominee, will withdraw, and in that case Mr. Yeakle would doubtless be elected.

HON. FRANK A. THITLE, the Republican nominee for Governor of Nevada, is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and studied law and was admitted to the bar in Chambersburg. Some fifteen years ago he moved to Council Bluffs and engaged in the practice of his profession and in the banking business. Soon after the organization of the Territory of Nevada he settled there, and has figured conspicuously in mining and political operations. He has served in the Nevada Senate for several terms, and has justly won for himself a high position as a legislator and popular speaker. He is a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, thoroughly versed in the interests of Nevada and eminently able to defend them, and he will make an able and in all respects a creditable Executive for the little Mountain State. He will doubtless be elected by from 1500 to 2000 majority, with the present able and popular Congressman, Mr. Fitch.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer died yesterday at his residence in Williamsport, in the 64th year of his age. Governor Pecker was a native of Lycoming county, where he always held his place of residence. During the last forty years he has taken a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and has filled many responsible offices with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the public. He was Canal Commissioner, Auditor-General for two terms, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and State Senator. In 1857 he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor, and was elected over David Wilmot, Republican, and Isaac Hazlehurst, American. His term as Governor extended from January, 1858, to January, 1861, when he was succeeded by Governor Curtin. Governor Packer was originally a printer by trade, and for some years he was the editor of a newspaper published at Williamsport. He was a Democrat of decided but not extreme views, and he was much respected by men of all political opinions. Personally he was a gentleman of eminently agreeable and urbane manners, and he leaves a large number of warm friends to mourn his loss.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THE OPTICAL SECTION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The Second Monthly Meeting of the Section will be held at the Hall of the Institute THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock.

9 28 1t WILLIAM H. WAHL, Secretary.

☞ WATER SUPPLY TO GERMANTOWN.

The pool from which Germantown receives its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days.

The most rigid economy is positively necessary and earnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from the Germantown works.

FREDERICK GRAFF,
9 27 3t Chief Engineer Water Department.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PUBLIC

ARE

WELCOME

TO LOOK THROUGH OUR

NEW FALL STOCK

AND

SATISFY THEMSELVES

THAT WE OFFER

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AS FINE AS

CUSTOM

WORK.

Every day is "Opening Day" so far as our willingness to display our goods is concerned.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING. Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—

On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870,

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY

will receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York and Eastern States, and Canadas.

Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

E. W. GUINDON,
General Superintendent.

G. A. FULLER, President.

Office, Philadelphia, No. 631 CHESNUT Street,

C. A. OAKMAN, Agent,
9 19 mwfsat61 No. 631 CHESNUT Street.

☞ BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices.

One lot at 50 cents.
One lot at 75 cents.
One lot at $1·25.
One lot at $1·50.
One lot at $1·75.
One lot at $2.

Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price.

Best Zephyr, sold full weight.
Best American Zephyrs 15 cents.
Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton.
Silk and Jet Buttons. (9 28 wfm 1m
Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

☞ HOW TO KILL OWLS.—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. This Coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unfailing evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 9 3mip

☞ NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 115, I. O. O. F., are particularly requested to attend on next THURSDAY EVENING, September 29. The presentation of the Testimonial to P. G. WILLIAM STEDMAN will take place, and also an amendment to the By-Laws will be taken up for adoption.

11* JAMES HALBERSTADT, Secretary.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received by steamer a large invoice of

WHITBY JET GOODS,

Brooches, Earrings,

Bracelets, Necklaces,

Sleeve Buttons, Etc.

ALSO,

English Fancy Goods,

NEW IN THIS MARKET.

They have in port, to be opened in a few days, a very handsome assortment of

Clocks and Fancy Bronzes,

FROM PARIS,

As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. (8 9 fmwtfrp

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF JET NECKLACES, BRACELETS, and SETS, which will be sold at very low rates. ISAAC DIXON,
9 27 6t] No. 120 South ELEVENTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK RECEIPTS,

a valuable collection of the best receipts that have appeared in Godey's Lady's Book for a number of years, carefully edited by

S. ANNIE FROST,

(a favorite and well-known contributor to the Magazine.) One large 12mo volume of nearly 500 pages, strongly bound in best cloth. Price, $2. For sale by all Booksellers, or will be mailed free on receipt of price by the publishers,

EVANS, STODDART & CO.,
1t No. 740 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 187 WALNUT Street, opposite Rittenhouse Square. Apply to J. PARKER NORRIS,
9 28 6t No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TWO SECOND AND TWO THIRD-STORY Rooms to rent, with Board, in the vicinity of Nineteenth and Walnut. Address "C.," Telegraph Office. 1t*

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

$15 Fine Fall Suit for Fifteen Dollars.

$15 Coat, Waistcoat and Pants, only $15.
$15 All Real Wool, only $15.
$15 Finely made to fit, only $15.
$15 Exquisite style, only $15.
$15 Dahlia Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Brown Diagonals, only $15.
$15 Fit for kings, only $15.
$15 Beautiful, only $15.
$15 Nobby, only $15.
$15 Gay, only $15.
$15
$15

A Splendid Fall Suit for $15

ONLY AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FALL STYLES.

OVERCOATS.

SUITS.

SOMETHING NEW.

WHITE CHEVIOT.

WHITE CHEVIOT.

Elegant for

VESTS! VESTS!

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

ANDES

Insurance Company,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

JULY 14, 1870.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO LAW.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000

All Paid in, in Cash.

ASSETS.

Cash in City Banks	$122,244·81
Cash in Company's Safe	1,454 82
United States Bonds	17,344·25
Municipal Bonds	19,926·32
Bonds and First Mortgage on Real Estate (worth $1,025,925)	879,029 80
	$1,000,000 00

Personally examined and certified to by
JAMES H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Buchanan,	C. W. Moulton,
Alexander Long,	Aug. Wessel,
Charles H. Wolf,	Gazzam Gano,
Samuel H. Taft,	W. H. Buel', Marietta,
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J. B. Bennett,	

The ANDES is a handsome indorsement—financial and professional—of what is solid, useful, and meritorious. A good work lies directly before us. We invite you to give the ANDES a fair trial, and to realize its superior business facilities.

J. B. BENNETT, President.

J. F. BEATTIE, Secretary.

DUY & WOODS,

No. 300 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. (9 26 mwf2t

General Agents.

PRIME LAGUAYRA COFFEE.—NOW LANDING ex brig Abbie Dunn, from Laguayra, for sale by DALLETT & SON,
9 23 tf No. 139 S. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

SILK CLOAK VELVETS.

Shawls, Plushes, and Velveteens.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites particular attention to his Cloaking Velvets, being the best Lyons Goods,

28-INCH VELVETS,
32-INCH VELVETS,
36-INCH VELVETS,
40-INCH VELVETS.

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LONG BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, FILLED CENTRE,
LONG BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
SQUARE BROCHE, OPEN CENTRE,
NEW STYLE BLANKET SHAWLS,
LADY WASHINGTON STRIPES,
VERY RICH PLAIDS,
LONG BLACK THIBET, ETC.

PLUSHES of our own importation just received.
THREE SHADES BLUE PLUSH.
BLACK AND GREEN PLUSH.
BROWNS AND OTHER SHADES.

VELVETEENS OF SILK FINISH.
BLACK AND COLORED CORDED SATINS for Trimming purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED PLAIN SATINS for Trimming purposes.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

400 ARCH STREET. 400

EYRE & LANDELL

New Offer for the Fall of 1870

NEW
LYONS SILKS.
PIM'S POPLINS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
SILK PLUSHES.
JOUVIN GLOVES.
LYONS VELVETS.
BAGDAD WRAPS.
PARK BLANKETS.
WOOLLEN SATINS.
GORGEOUS PLAIDS.
ZOUAVE JACKETS.
CARRIAGE SHAWLS.
NOBILITY VELOURS.
NEW SHAWL SUITS.
ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.
SOUTHERLAND PLAIDS.
SERVICEABLE POPLINS.
LADY FRANKLIN JACKETS.

P. S.—10,000 YARDS SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES.

N. B.—Our stock of Fine Blankets, Extra Quilts, and Damask Goods, and general staple stock is unprecedented. (9 19 mws rptf

SILKS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF SILKS, ETC.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

With a choice selection of NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS and LACES. The goods will be found as cheap as any other establishment. 9 23 2m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

The Philadelphia Cloth House,

NORTHWEST CORNER

NINTH and MARKET.

Finest Goods for Men's Wear at Retail.

ENGLISH STRIPE CASSIMERES.
FINEST AMERICAN CASSIMERES.
FRENCH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ENGLISH DIAGONAL COATINGS.
GRANITE AND ENDREDON COATINGS.
VELVET SILK AND CASHMERE VESTINGS.

100 Different Styles

Overcoatings.

ELYSIAN, ROCHEFORT,
RATINES, CHINCHILLAS,
ESKIMOS, FUR BEAVERS.

Meltons

In the New Colorings for Suits and Overcoats.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. Corner NINTH and MARKET,

9 24 smw13t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.

Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

7 30 mwf345 PHILADELPHIA.

☞ FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE—WARRANTED sound and gentle; suitable for a lady or boy's driving. Can trot close to three minutes. Cost $1000, and will be sold for $500. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 1516 BRANDYWINE Street. 9 28 w1m3*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

Central Park.

Philadelphians, I am going to tell you a truth that will be unpleasant to you: but I do not care for that so long as the truth is on my side. That truth is this—you undervalue our Central Park, and you unjustly accuse us of overvaluing it. If you ask us what especial reasons we have to be so proud of it, and to continually invite hereto the admiration of the world, I answer that these reasons are that a few years ago it was the squatter's paradise, a waste of rocks dotted with innumerable huts where crime, poverty, disease, and general wretchedness made it. The task of building a park there was almost as hopeless as the task of overrunning Sahara with oases would be. And yet the miracle was done, and done, so to speak, in a moment. The beauties of a paradise were built over the distortions of a hell, and the warm greenness of leaf and blossom concealed the cold nakedness of stones. And still the work goes on. I defy you to visit Central Park—that great play-ground for the rich and poor alike of New York—without finding some work of improvement going on. In view of this fact it is interesting to know that the total cost of Central Park, including the original cost of the ground, is nearly eleven million dollars. Last year's interest on the cost of the land, and on the improvement of the Park, was nearly $650,000. During last year, also, the total number of pedestrians entering the Park was nearly 3,300,000, equestrians 5500, vehicles 341,000, and velocipedes 8800. The total number of visitors during the year is calculated at 851,000, or an average of nearly 20,140 per day. This is doing a pretty good business.

White Hats in the Gold Room.

Brokers are queer people—especially young brokers. A scandalous tradition ascribes to them such a persistency in making money as leaves them no time or disposition to cultivate the tender charities of the heart. Occasionally, however, some of those caprices which are generally thought to be significant of good-heartedness crop out, and prove that the hard-headed broker has something of the boy in him yet. Witness, for instance, the white hat *furore* of Monday. The demonstration was absolutely boyish, and had something of the artlessness of adolescence in it—if adolescence may ever, with justice, be imagined artless. On Saturday a notice was posted up in the Gold Room to the effect that, after the 25th of September, all white hats found in the Board Room would be considered contraband of war, and would be treated accordingly. This absurd caprice was laughed at as a childish joke, and was forgotten. Sunday intervened, and on Monday as many white hats as ever made their appearance. They were allowed to be unmolested until late in the day, when most of the business had been transacted. At last, when matters had slackened considerably, the chairman of the sub-committee, by whose order the notice had been hung up in the Gold Room, made a dash at an old gentleman upon the top of whose placid head reposed a silver stove-pipe which presented the sleek gloss of absolute newness. In a second the hat was lying on the floor among the spittoons, the crown caved in, the brim broken, and the *tout ensemble* presenting the appearance of a month's hard usage. This was the signal for a universal assault by the sub-committee upon every man, young or old, wearing a white hat. Occurring, as the scene did, where Mammon is worshipped, and men are continually casting the natural gold and silver of humanity into a molten image, it was positively refreshing. It was like a breath from a cornfield blowing into a counting room. It had just so much nature and freshness about it. It was worth while losing the hat for the purpose of gaining the sensation. The poet Goldsmith says:—"The sports of childhood satisfy the child." Sometimes they satisfy the man, too. Depend upon it, there is a sweet core in the sordid heart of Wall street human nature, when that human nature can break forth into such a boyish vent as the white hat *furore* of yesterday.

The New Opera Bouffe.

The New York daily newspapers contradict each other so much with respect to the moral and artistic merit of the new Opera Bouffe company which last night appeared for the first time in America at the Grand Opera House, that perhaps the most candid way for me to refer to it would be to record, briefly, my own impressions. I attended the rehearsal twice, and I sat out two-thirds of the public performance last night, and I have several things to remark, to wit:—

I. The tenor, Gausins, is not to be mentioned in the same day with Aujac or Carrier. He is nothing but a mass of vocal shakes, with some slight force as an actor.

II. The buffo, Hittemans, has a good deal of comic humor, and a slim pretension to a voice.

III. Silly is a homely soprano with a worn voice, large legs (which she is always fond of wearing), and extremely full eyes, circles around which are heavily rouged to lend them a factitious brilliancy.

IV. Montaland is a baby-faced soprano, with no voice worth mentioning, but who employs the trick of introducing the falsetto notes known as Tyrolean. Her toilettes are excessively magnificent, her make-up is elaborate to the last degree, the interior of her nostrils and of her ears, even, being painted, and certain points in her acting, lavishly applauded by the public, are ingeniously vulgar and lewd.

V. The choruses are large and well drilled; the scenery is beautiful; the costumes are expensive and picturesque; the music is trifling, light, and bright; and the dialogue is full of unclean jokes.

VI. That is the substance of the new opera bouffe.

ALI BABA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our Candidate for Register of Wills.

The convention that placed in nomination William M. Bunn made a wise selection. His adherents detected immediately after their organization that he would be the winning man, and without disparaging any of the other candidates before the convention, I think I may safely assert that the intention was from the beginning to nominate a man who had been in active service under the old flag, and who had acquitted himself with credit without having received a commission for his services. The communication which appeared in your issue a few days ago, signed "Twentieth Ward," did Mr Bunn justice in speaking so honestly of his military career. The Democratic party have, in some instances, honored the soldier in selecting him for position, but the cases have been very rare, and they have invariably chosen ex-officers for their nominees. Now our great party have an opportunity presented them for commemorating a man who held the position of a private, and let them come up to the work nobly, and thereby show their enemies that they mean what they say when they assert that the soldier shall be rewarded.

A PRIVATE.

CHEAP STORES.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" will mend your ways, or anything else that needs mending.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A Fine Assortment, very comfortable in place of the Linen Duster, for travelling at this season. Prices moderate.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

DISSIPATION AND LATE HOURS.—After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST

Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.

ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.

$1.40 VEST,

Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.

Also, a full line of finer grades.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE STARS are attempting to imitate the moon and the moon is attempting to imitate the sun in brilliancy, but they make a miserable failure; just so with those that are attempting to imitate our $15 fall and winter suits. They are hid from view by the brilliancy of our garments, just as the sun, moon, and stars are obscured by a passing cloud. The public understand the dodge and are not to be deceived. Call at the old and Popular Clothing Hall of

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE WORD "SOZODONT," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, SOZO and ODONTES. "SOZO," translated, means to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth. SOZODONT, a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

NOT satisfied with administering to the mere comfort of their guests, Messrs. Rice, of the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, have fitted their billiard halls with the best material in the country.

SEA MOSS FARINE, made from Pure Irish Moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful, and economical food.

THE model Upholstery Store of Philadelphia. ALBERTSON & CO.'S, No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HAY—GIBSON.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. R. M. Patterson, Mr. GEORGE HAY to Miss ANNIE R., daughter of Patrick Gibson, Esq., all of this city.

HUTCHINSON—SHREVE.—At the United States Legation, Brussels, September 14, 1870, by the Rev. William Drury, British Chaplain, EMLEN HUTCHINSON, of Philadelphia, to MARY SHREVE, of Boston.

DIED.

HOEFLICH.—On Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, CATHARINE HOEFLICH, widow of Samuel Hoeflich, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 712 North Ninth street, on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

Opened this day a large invoice of

FRENCH GOODS,

COMPRISING

Crystal Flower Vases,
Wood and Earthen Etageres,
Crystal and Gilt Tables.

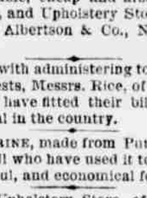
We shall open on Saturday a choice variety of

Real and Imitation Bronzes.

Also, the finest assortment of

FRENCH JEWELRY

Ever imported by us.



We would advise our friends to examine these wares at once, as many of the styles are now offered in this market for the first time, it will be impossible, in consequence of the foreign war, to duplicate our selections previous to the [9 27 2trp

Christmas Holidays.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without eyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. E. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.

NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 24 26m

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

BLACK SILKS.

DRESS GOODS.

It is conceded by the leading houses, both here and in New York, that at the present time our retail prices are lower than the IDENTICAL GOODS ARE BEING SOLD AT BY THE LARGE WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Our patrons and the public will at once see the great advantage we possess over those whose stocks have been recently purchased.

It only remains for us to add that we shall keep the low scale of prices until our present stock is exhausted, thereby giving our customers the advantage of our EARLY and FORTUNATE purchases.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMININTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
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John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
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Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Henry Pratt McKean.	

[5 13tmw]

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwsl PHILADELPHIA.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, AND all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day.

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street,
9 22 6t above Ninth.

PIANOS.

PIANOS

OF

CHICKERING & SONS.

The late reduction of prices, and the highly successful adoption of the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, now place these celebrated Pianos, which heretofore have been of the highest cost, within the means of the most economical of purchasers.

In connection with the general reduction of prices, special attention is invited to the New Styles of 7⅓ Octave, three-stringed GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, and Patent Grand Upright Pianos, which magnificent Instruments now fairly rival the famed Concert and Parlor Grands.

In these favorite Styles, extraordinary reductions have been made in the New Price List.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

9 9 fmw1m4p WM. H. DUTTON.

N. B.—THE BEST NEW PIANOS TO RENT.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply.

GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES AT

No. 16 North SIXTH Street.

STORE SHADES, REPAIRING, ETC.

9 16 mwsmrp B. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

T 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia,

Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid

Furniture and Upholstery,

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 ws13trp

HATS.

CENTLEMEN'S HATS.

AUTUMN STYLES.

JONES & TEMPLE,

HAT MANUFACTURERS,

No. 929 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now prepared to exhibit the NEW STYLES of Gentlemen's Hats for the Autumn of 1870. 9 27 6trp

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

9 14 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

Of Every Design.

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN

8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 21 wfmlm rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.

NEW

Designs,

NEW

Colorings.

OIL CLOTHS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

9 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

723 CARPETINGS. 723

PEABODY & WESTON,

Successors to

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OFFERING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

English Body Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys Ingrains,
Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths,
Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND.

PEABODY & WESTON,

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9 10 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE man to take the Philadelphia Agency of the Universal Life Insurance Company. This company has a good line of business in force at this agency, and is prepared to deal liberally with the right party. Application may be made to H. M. PRATT, Superintendent of Agencies, at the Company's Office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. 9 27 3t*

BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS AND BROKERS, and all others desirous of getting a first-class MEAL, at a reasonable price, call at the extensive HEBER Dining-rooms, No. 42 South SECOND St., Philadelphia. 9 24 12t

JUDGE KELLEY'S VIEWS.

A Letter to the Workingmen.

The following letter from the Hon. W. D. Kelley, giving his views upon the coolie labor question, will be read with interest:—

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen: Justice to you, in common with the laboring people of the country at large, requires me to invite your attention to the following statement:

I regret the necessity that compels me to make this communication, for I have no taste for personal controversy, and never engage in it willingly. But it cannot always be avoided. Defamation may be pressed to a point at which endurance ceases to be a virtue and becomes a shame, as silence may be construed by the community into admission of the truth of falsehoods widely and persistently circulated by one who has hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the community. Yet, notwithstanding this, were the criminal practices to which I am about to refer intended only to affect my personal and political character, I would, in the faith that my daily life would amply refute them, treat them with the silent contempt with which I have hitherto treated such aspersions; but these falsehoods are designed and intended to affect your rights and interests, as well as my character, and my duty to you constrains me to expose them, loathsome as the task may be.

In May last, while the tariff bill was before Congress, the leading free traders of the country assembled in convention at Washington for the purpose of devising means by which the protective provisions of the existing tariff should be repealed. They found that though there were a few misguided Republicans in the House who favored free trade, that the body of the party, constituting a majority of the House, were in favor of such protection as would at least secure to the laborers of America our home market at the existing rates of wages. Having, therefore, no hope that they could induce the present Congress to establish free trade, they determined to try to elect a majority of anti-protectionists to the next Congress. Their conclusions were published to the country in formal editorial letters to their leading organs and in a brief summary through the Associated Press, and will doubtless be remembered by many of you.

In order to secure their object, they agreed to consider the question of free trade or protection as the only issue in this Congressional contest, and that if the Republicans in close districts nominated protectionists, they would vote for the free-trade candidate, though he were a Democrat, and that in districts which are decidedly Republican and protective, in which a free-trade Republican could be induced to run as an independent candidate, they would, in compensation for this, exert their influence to induce the Democrats to nominate no candidate, and support the renegade Republican. In pursuance of this programme, which was, as I have said, announced to the country in May last, and which, if successful, will in two years close half the workshops and mines, and reduce the wages of every workingman in the country, William B. Thomas is an independent candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, and the Democratic convention has nominated no candidate; and should he be elected, let his personal wishes be what they may, he will either have to unite with those who have organized for your destruction, or cheat and defraud those who manipulated the Democratic convention, and thus secured him the remote possibility of election.

The importers and agents of foreign manufacturers, who furnish the funds with which the war against our tariff is maintained, know me to be a pronounced and extreme protectionist. They know that as soon as the war closed I announced my programme for the future, and that it was most distasteful to them, as it involved the postponement of the payment of the public debt, and the earliest possible repeal of internal taxes, and the removal of duties from all articles of food or raw materials for manufactures, such as tea, coffee, spices, ivory, chalk, paper stock, sulphur, argols, kryolite, and an infinite number of tropical productions.

I say that they know that such were the views I entertain, and am constantly pressing upon the ear of the country, for the war had scarcely closed before I proclaimed them in a speech, of which more than half a million copies have been circulated in pamphlet form. It was made in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1866, in favor of protection to American labor, and I submit the following extract as an illustration of its spirit:

"I am not anxious to reduce the total of our debt and would, in this respect, follow the example of England, and as its amount has been fixed would not for the present trouble myself about its aggregate except to prevent its increase. *My anxiety is that the taxes it involves shall be as little oppressive as possible, and be so adjusted that, while defending our industry against foreign assault, they may add nothing to the cost of those necessaries of life which we cannot produce, and for which we must therefore look to other lands.* The raw materials entering into our manufactures, which are yet unable to produce, but on which we unwisely impose duties, I would put into the free list with tea, coffee, and other such purely foreign essentials of life, and would impose duties on commodities that compete with American productions, so as to protect every feeble or infant branch of industry, and quicken those that are robust. *I would thus cheapen the elements of life, and enable those whose capital is embarked in any branch of production to offer such wages to the skilled workman of all lands as would steadily and rapidly increase our numbers*, and, as is always the case in the neighborhood of growing cities or towns of considerable extent, *increase the return for farm labor;* this policy would open new mines and quarries, build new furnaces, forges and factories, and rapidly increase the taxable property and taxable inhabitants of the country."

In view of these circumstances, and the fact that the Fourth district of Pennsylvania is the greatest manufacturing district in the country, and that a majority of its voters depend upon their labor for their life, the undertaking of Mr. Thomas would seem to be a desperate one. To succeed he must have the votes of the workingmen of the district. With these against him his canvass would be hopeless from the start. How were these to be secured? There was nothing in his personal history to arouse the sympathy of workingmen; for, although he is abundantly rich, and has for more than thirty years been a large purchaser of labor, he has at no time, in any of their struggles, offered them a helping hand or words of sympathy. It would not do to proclaim the glittering fallacies of the free-trade school, and endeavor to persuade the intelligent workmen of the district that our government is bound to allow importers to buy the productions of labor where they can buy them cheapest, and pay but nominal duties upon them. No! His convictions upon this subject, and his entanglement with the Free Trade League must be concealed, and there was therefore nothing which promised a chance of success but the destruction of the confidence of the workingmen of the district in his competitor, the present representative.

A more conscientious, a less reckless man than he, before undertaking this work, would have inquired whether facts existed by which it might probably be accomplished. But to Wm. B. Thomas, as events have proven, this was a question of small moment. With the reckless disregard of truth of which I am about to convict him, he evidently concluded that he could make all the facts he needed, and that you do not remember the local history of the past ten years, and are unable to detect a falsehood though it relates to your own interests and the proofs are all before you. Reference to the nauseous personal slanders with which he garnishes his public speeches would be out of place here; nor will I pause to notice the rancorous but ludicrously absurd falsehoods with which he has crowded his autobiography, recently published, with a flattering likeness of the author, under the title of resolutions and speeches of *General* Wm. B. Thomas and Edward D. Stokes, Esq., but may remark that having been printed for gratuitous distribution, it can be had at the street corners, and may be accepted as a curiosity. My purpose at this time is to bring to your attention the falsehoods and forgeries perpetrated by Mr. Thomas in his letter of September 1 to Science Council of United American Mechanics.

This mendacious epistle appeared at length in most of the city papers of the 2d inst. It purports to have been written in reply to a request for an expression of his opinions on the coolie question, but is almost wholly devoted to the falsification of my opinions on the subject. To this end Mr. Thomas cites a portion of a speech he had made as early as the 18th of July last. It is as follows:

"However devoted Judge Kelley and his chosen organs may be to the doctrine of a protective tariff, they are in favor of free trade in at least one article, to which I am most decidedly opposed. I allude to the traffic in coolie Chinese laborers. Kelley himself is enthusiastically in favor of the introduction of this species of labor. In order to obtain the publication of his views on this subject, the Judge managed to get himself interviewed by a reporter of his organ, The Press, who reports his sayings at great length in that paper of August 27, 1870."

Why was my name introduced into a letter, the sole object of which was to express the opinion of the writer on a direct question as to his own opinions? Was it not in the hope of securing his election to Congress by impressing the gentlemen to whom he wrote with the conviction that I was false to their interests and the pledges of my past life? But you may say that the introduction of my name is a mere matter of taste, and that the real question is, "Is Mr. Thomas' statement true?" And to this question I answer, "No, and he knew it to be false when he wrote it." The man does not live who has heard me say one word in favor of the "traffic in coolie Chinese labor." I have always been opposed to it, and in 1862 assisted in framing and passing a law to prohibit, if possible, its introduction into this country; and I again assert, and will proceed to prove, that when William B. Thomas penned that paragraph he knew that he was writing a libellous falsehood, in support of which he could not produce a particle of honest proof.

He had written to General John A. Logan and other gentlemen with whom I had differed in the debate on the tariff, begging them to send him some evidence that I was in favor of coolie labor, and I dare him to publish their replies. But more than this, he had before him when he wrote that letter, and professes to quote from it, my interview with Mr. Gilbert as it appeared in The Press of August 27, 1869, not 1870, as he says. As he had preserved it for nearly a year, and found it to be his only resource, he had doubtless conned it well enough to discover that it related to what I had seen of the voluntary emigrants from China then on the Pacific coast, and not to the question of the importation or employment of coolies, and that its whole drift was decidedly against it. What do you think of the honesty of the man who, to induce you to vote for him that he may betray your interests, publishes the assertion that I am "enthusiastically in favor of the importation of Chinese coolie labor," and attempts to prove it by a garbled extract from a paper which he knew to embrace the following passage:

"Question—Is our commerce with China likely to increase with much rapidity; and if so, what will be the probable effect of its increase upon the industries of the country?"

"Answer—* * * So much for the answer to the first portion of your question. With regard to the remaining portion, concerning the ultimate effect of this rapid increase of our new commercial relations upon the country at large, the answer is far more difficult. To state that answer satisfactorily would necessitate a full interpretation of the future policy of the people of this country with regard to the Chinese laborer; and of course any statement of that kind at this time would necessarily be based upon the indefinite probabilities of the future. This much, however, I may say: If we are true to our Republicanism and Christianity the effect must prove highly beneficial to both countries. *But if our people adopt the policy of selfishness, and regard the Chinese as free-traders regard all workingmen—as mere raw material, to be consumed in the cheap production of goods, no one can predict the consequences.* Thus far the latter policy has prevailed, and you will find China existing in San Francisco and Sacramento as palpably as in Canton or Hong Kong. In San Francisco the Chinese quarter is a distinct and separate locality. Passing through certain squares of Sacramento street, you are in the Chinese market. Look into what store you will, and the parties engaged in it are Chinamen and the customers Chinese. You visit either of two theatres at night, and you find the actors are Chinese, the audience of the same nationality, and the play a portion of the history of China, continued from the last evening, and to be continued on the next, and so on through the year. They have their gambling saloons, and their resorts for the victims of opium. With few exceptions, the women of their race are brought over as matters of commerce. They are women from the rivers, and not from the interior of China. Thus the Chinese from our western shores, as a class, retain their individuality and their national characteristics; *they are by force of circumstances a distinct and separate people; and if as such they are to pervade the country, their presence among us will be a constant source of annoyance, disturbance and danger.*"

If to denounce a thing as a constant source of annoyance, disturbance and danger, and as fraught with consequences which no one can predict, is to advocate it, then Wm. B. Thomas is a truthful and honest man, and has not attempted to swindle the workingmen of the Fourth district into voting with the Free-Trade League. If he has the proof that I have uttered one word in favor of the employment of coolie or other laborers at wages lower than the average American rates, why does he not produce it? Having made the assertion, why does he attempt to sustain it by falsehood and forgery? If there be proof he has it, for he has employed my bitterest foes to trace the record of my life step by step for the last thirty years, as is shown by reference to events of that date in his autobiography. If they have found proof on this point, let him produce it and show honest men that they may with safety rely upon his word.

"What!" I think I hear some of you exclaim, "was Wm. B. Thomas lying when he told us what you said through The Press of the 10th and 23d of July, 1869?" Yes, gentleman, Mr. Thomas cut that entire story from the whole cloth. I never uttered or wrote one sentence of what, in his infamous letter to Science Council, he says I published in The Press of July 10 and 23, 1869. Nor does The Press of either of these dates, (for I have examined them, and caused others to do it) contain a word that purports to have been written by me, or to have been extracted from anything I ever said or wrote. There is not even a shadowy foundation for the story. It is the coinage of his own dull brain and evil heart. From the 10th of June to the 5th of August, 1869, I was absent from Philadelphia, and on the days referred to by Mr. Thomas I was not in the United States, or within telegraphic reach of them, but was on board the steamer Oriflamme, traversing the Pacific Ocean. Yet, when speaking of me in this infamous letter, so deliberately prepared, and to circulate which he has expended so much money, he says:

"He also speaks through his principal organ, The Press, on July 10, 1869, as follows: "

"Able-bodied Chinamen work in China for about two dollars a month, and are glad to get that. It is but fair to suppose that home labor is cheaper. Under the contracts by which they are brought from China they are to work out their passage money at four dollars a month. Allowing the contractor fifty per cent. more than the employer, he can afford to supply us with the best of first-class labor at six dollars a month. This labor, it must be remembered, is trained, docile, respectful, and in abundant supply. * * * * * To this matter we earnestly call the attention of intelligence offices and labor agencies of this city. They have in their power to revolutionize their own business and the social life of the place, and the first man who breaks the ground will reap the harvest."

And again, July 23:

"By the terms of the Chicago platform—the political creed on which Grant was elected, and which he stands bound under his own hand to execute—our doors are open to the oppressed of all people. Surely the Mongol is one of them.

"Koopmanschoop has left for California, but will be back again in October to break ground in New York for the introduction of this most valuable and richly productive labor. We trust that he will not be allowed to depart without giving us an experimental quota, at least, of his first cargo. Let us not be behind New York in obtaining this new labor, which is simply condensed wealth. Our mines, our public works, our private grounds, our homes are suffering for just what China offers us from her teeming plains, burdened with the surplus population of centuries—cheap, trained, docile and honest labor."

Was there ever perpetrated a viler and more flagrant forgery than this? But, amazed at this proof of the reckless audacity of Mr. Thomas, some of you may ask whether he has made no honest quotation from any paper or speech of mine on this subject. If you do I reply in the negative. I have examined every production of his that I have been able to find, and they are scattered broadcast, without discovering a single honest quotation. The nearest approach to it is in the following instance, which reminds me of the story of the disputant who undertook to prove the truth of atheism by a quotation from the Bible, and sought to make out his case by referring to the last four words only of the text, which say: "The fool hath said in his heart 'There is no God.'" He not only tears a paragraph from its context, but applies it to a subject to which it did not refer, to imported coolies, though it was spoken with reference to free voluntary emigrants from China, and as all this would not make it quite answer his purpose, takes out its heart by cutting from it the words "admitting this, I say, for argument sake, though it is utterly false." That you may judge for yourselves I give his quotation as I find it in his letter, inserting these words in brackets in their proper place. You will see that in introducing the quotation he admits that I was speaking of the class of people whom I had seen engaged in an infinite variety of pursuits, including commerce, banking, the medical profession, and many of whom had acquired skill in the use of our labor-saving machines. Omitting what I have put in brackets, he said:

"After endeavoring to prove that the Chinese who come to this country are not all day laborers, he proceeded to urge the policy of introducing coolie labor, as follows: 'Even upon the theory that they are coolies, mere day laborers, and will compete with our laboring people, (admitting this, I say, for argument sake, though it is utterly false,) the question would arise; will you not have them competing with you here where you may Americanize them, where you may imbue them with your notions, where you may show them the folly of working for less than their labor is worth, or shall they have your steam engines, power looms, spinning jennies, and all your other labor-saving apparatus, with which to work in China at the rate of two to ten cents per day?'"

Thus, working men of Philadelphia, I have, as briefly as I could, brought to your attention a powerful conspiracy against you, and disclosed the means by which the conspirators hope to induce you to exercise your political power against yourselves. In view of the facts I have presented, those of you who knew him in the past will doubtless wonder whether the William B. Thomas who was once president of the Corn Exchange and Collector of the Port, could in those days have been impelled by personal malice or political ambition to indulge in such practices as I have exposed; or whether, as some of his friends charitably suggest, the acquisition of great wealth and the flattering attentions of a distinguished aspirant for the Presidency, through whose influence Mr. Lincoln was induced to make him Collector of the Port, and under whose Presidency he expects to be Secretary of the Treasury, have unseated his judgment and left him a prey to his own vanity and the cupidity of a body of needy flatterers who avail themselves of his name and purse to advance their own evil designs.

Be this as it may, my duty in this behalf is done, and I remain

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Philadelphia, September 27, 1870.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.
Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.
Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S
Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?
Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?
The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.
By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER
It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.
The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.
In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.
For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 327 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

FOR SALE.

A FINE SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

Situated in the State of Louisiana, parish of Plaquemines, at about thirty-five miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Having a front of about thirty-six acres on said river, by a depth of about thirty-seven acres, making a superficies of thirteen hundred and twenty-three acres, about four hundred acres of which are under culture, the greater portion planted with sugar-cane. A sufficient quantity of seed-cane will be reserved to plant about one hundred acres next season. With all necessary buildings, including a fine dwelling-house, sugar-house, with steam sugar-mill, and the Rillieux apparatus, all complete, and in actual use, laborers' quarters, stables, etc. This plantation is susceptible of making three to four hundred hogsheads of sugar next year, and the crop can easily be raised to six hundred hogsheads, and even more.

Titles indisputable.

This fine property will be sold low, to close a concern.

For further particulars apply to

E. L. MOSS,
No. 206 WALNUT Street,
9 5 mwf 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

NORTH BROAD STREET.—FOR SALE, elegant Brown Stone Residence, newly frescoed and painted, situated corner Broad and Thompson streets. Also handsome Brown Stone Residence, Broad above Master, nearly finished. Lot 50 by 200 feet. R. J. DOBBINS,
9 26 6t Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. S 17 tf

LARGE ROOM TO RENT, WITH POWER. Inquire at factory, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. 9 27 6t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HATS AND CAPS.

AMERICAN SILK HAT COMPANY,
No. 721 MARKET STREET.

Broadway and Young Gent's Fall Style Silk Hats, now ready, at manufacturer's prices. A call is asked to satisfy and please all in quest of stylish Dress Hats, as to price and quality.
Remember the NAME and NUMBER. 9 21 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

COAL.

$5·50.
LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.
FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. S 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,
Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw$ No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

GREAT REDUCTION.—A FEW VERY SUPERIOR WATCHES made to order. Warranted equal to the Jurgensen in every respect. ISAAC DIXON,
9 22 6t* No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. S 21 mwf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 9

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 mwf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.
No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.
No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.
No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.
NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.
No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.
Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.
TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER, } Trustees.
8 13 6t W. W. LONGSTRETH, }

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday September 28, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 27.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 1, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11 5

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FORTY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON. SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commission.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York weekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	
To London	80	To London	
To Paris	90	To Paris	
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates for persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES, Phila.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on SATURDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckle
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.
LEOPARD, SATURDAY, September 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with conn

THE FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

SILKS, LACES, VELVETS, AND FURS.

The cool weather of the past few days has had the effect of opening fall business with unprecented activity. Stewart's counters are strewn with beautiful new dress materials in every conceivable shade and design. Among the novelties are pattern dresses of heavy black silk, embroidered the entire length of the front and back breadths in bright colors. The design is quite narrow at the top, and widens gradually to the bottom, where it is the width of the silk. The bodice, sleeves, and sides are covered with small bouquets, so perfect one might believe they had grown there. Stewart has imported brocades for evening dresses. The material is superb, but is only suitable for women who have reached the fair-and-forty stage, minus the fat. The fabric that is creating the greatest sensation is the Turkish brilliantine. It is made of pure wool of the Turkish goat, is heavier than mohair, and has a lustre equal to satin. Japanese silks are offered in dark colors and improved qualities. Serges are still worn, though the demand for soft all-wools in cashmere and *drap d'ete* is much greater. Full lines of superb silks in alligator grey, blue, and purple plum, peacock blue, and the various shades of olive, are shown for street costumes; price, $6 per yard. One of the most attractive of the new materials is wool satine. It is an improvement on the cotton satine of last season, being much softer and more durable.

A NEAT COSTUME.

Out of a number of costumes shown by special favor before the formal openings the following are selected:—Petticoat of heavy, soft, lustrous silk, ornamented with a bias ruffle of black velvet, an eighth deep. Two rows of heavy gimp formed the heading. Long, upright bows of silk were placed at short intervals on the skirt, the whole surmounted by two more rows of gimp. The overdress, a marvel of drapery, had the effect of a butterfly with wings extended. Triangular pieces of black silk, filled with whalebones, supported the panier, and kept it in position. The garniture of the *casaque* was a deep fall of Chantilly lace, with a finish of *passementerie* in crocheted fern leaves. Tight fitting coat sleeves, with a double fall of lace; velvet belt and bow. The drapery of the bodice was formed by a plaited band of velvet, edged with lace and *passementerie*, that crossed the front and fell straight from the left shoulder at the back. The peculiarity of the costume was the dissimilarity in the looping, the right side forming a half circle, and the left falling in a sharp-pointed peplum. Price, $350.

The petticoat of another striking dress, of superb black silk, had a straight flounce, a quarter of a yard in depth, laid in double box-plaits, with spaces the same width between. Bands of bias black velvet, two inches wide, extending from midway of the flounce to the knee, were ornamented at the upper end with leaves, in *passementerie* and cut jet beads, and at the lower ends with crescents of the same, and a heavy edge silk fringe. The overdress, very long behind, was elaborately trimmed with laces. On the back of the garment was a watteau of velvet, moderate in size, but profusely trimmed with full frills of the lace, with a narrower upright lace for heading. Coat sleeves to the elbow, widening thence into a half flowing sleeve. Price, $400.

A street dress of olive silk was shown, made with a bias flounce of the same, three-quarters deep, extending only to the side-seams, the upright ruffle being lined with velvet the shade of the silk. Five bias bands of the silk, with narrow folds of velvet on the upper side, crossed the front breadth in horizontal lines, the ends being concealed by revers of velvet the depth of the flounces. The overskirt was a short poplin of the silk, edged with a narrow fold of velvet, and laid in triple box-plaits in the back. A pointed collar of the same, quite deep behind, but diminishing abruptly to the shoulder seams, was laid in triple plaits, as was also the sash.

A dress composed of different shades of the same color is of Manilla silk, with a pinked flounce, two fingers deep, on the lower edges; four narrow ruffles, two the shade of the dress and two lighter, are dispersed above, with a puff between. The Polonais is of *crepe de chine*, a lighter shade, simply trimmed with bias platings of the same.

Bands of fur will be largely used on street dresses during the winter. A costume of *maroon* velvet, trimmed with double rows of Chinchilla fur, is much admired for its elegant simplicity. Over-garments of navy blue, purple plum, and bottle-green cloths, of exquisite fineness, ornamented with narrow bands of Alaska sable, will be much worn over petticoats of black poplin or heavy silk.

Round waists will be almost entirely superseded by points and basque ends. The waist of a dress recently sent over by Worth has long, sharp points in front, and a postilion basque at the back. A feature of all the dresses from the best French houses is the number of seams (four or five) in the back of the bodice. Velvet will be more profusely used than ever. Velvet bands, cords and folds form a conspicuous part in most styles of garniture. The result of this extraordinary favoritism has been to enhance the value of the article, threatening to make it the most costly as well as fashionable caprice as the season advances. A few ruffles and flounces appear on the new dresses; but the majority of the trimmings are flat—a reform made imperative by the rumpling and creasing inevitably caused by packing—dresses sometimes, on opening, having much the appearance of second-hand clothing.

HEAD-GEAR.

The saucy, devil-may-care Gypsey hat is *en vogue* again. They are shown in white straw and chip, the fronts turned straight up over the forehead, and lined with black velvet. They are very little trimmed; a band of ribbon or lace placed across the top, and tied on the left side, is sufficient. The Trianon hat is lowered over the forehead, in the shape of a vizor, and turned up flat against the crown at the back, having much the appearance of a sugar scoop. New York houses show high hats of felt and velvet, but they are essentially vulgar, and cannot be perpetuated. A hat of light grey felt has a crown of moderate height, the brim turned up at the back and left side, and faced with cockchafer velvet; long ostrich plume, with willow tip, falling over the chignon, and fan-shaped plaitings of velvet in front. Long ostrich feathers are employed on expensive hats, and are arranged to droop low over the chignon. In addition to these, and pompons and aigrettes, we have exquisite specimens of flowers and fruit. The most striking *nouveautes* are the velvet pine-apple, with a tuft of leaves at the top, and a few leaves on its short stem; Malaga grapes with beautifully tinted leaves, and velvet chesnuts with their prickly shells half opened. For the hair delicate *fleds de plumes* are shown. These are in the shape of butterflies, beetles, crescents, bows and leaves, set with brilliant-colored stones, and put on at the base of marabout or ostrich tips that form the aigrette. The same designs in cut jet, of delicate make, are very effective on round hats. New jet ornaments for bonnets are oval pendents an inch in length. They look heavy, but are really lighter than the balls of last season. Coronets are higher and more branching than ever, and terminate at the left side in an aigrette of trembling stems of fine jet. The frou-frou gauze, for scarf drapery and veils, is a grenadine of solid colors, with a crinkly effect, like crape. In colors it is simply hemmed, but the black is bordered by a row of black blonde. White lace under black promises to find favor on high colored velvet hats, many of our best milliners having hats of this style for models. The new gimps for forming headings—less elaborate and expensive than *passementerie*—have chenille introduced into them, with a beautiful, soft effect. The colored ones are made in two or three tints of the same shade, and furnish a tasteful garniture for misses' and children's dresses.

SYMPATHETIC MOURNING.

Jet has been reintroduced into all the expensive trimmings, and, as black is more universally worn in the large cities of Europe, at this sad period, than anything else, the rage for jet will undoubtedly be revived. Those fortunate French wives, mothers, and sisters who have not lost relatives in the war, make visits of condolence to their afflicted friends in black silk petticoats, made with three flounces, separated by bands of curled feathers or levelled out ruches. Over dress of China *crepe*, bordered by a feathered band, and frill of black lace. How consoling (says the *Queen*, a London periodical) to the widow of a young officer who has fallen on the battlefield, with a bullet through his manly heart, to receive a visit, forty-eight hours after the event, from a sympathizing friend clothed in a black China crepe dress over a black silk petticoat! Would not a skirt of sackcloth trimmed with ashes be more appropriate?

EVENING DRESSES.

To judge from private importations, *gros grain*, *crepe de chene* and *faille* will be the favorite materials for evening and dinner dress. The draped front breadth is a novelty that must be seen to be appreciated. The presiding genius of one of our leading houses has been for many years designer to the court of St. Petersburg, the most gorgeous and exclusive court in Europe. One of his creations is a superb wedding dress of satin and tulle, with *coquilles* of blonde and water lilies, enlarged beyond their natural size. Another is a train of striped satin and *gros grain*, tunic of *gros grain*, very long, and *bouffant*, trimmed with round point lace, and tiger-lilies in white *crepe* with satin veinings. Tulle embroidered in brilliant colored floss is imported, but its extreme cost and perishable nature will put it out of the reach of any but those unfortunate women who, having everything else, sigh, like Alexander, for more worlds to conquer. One of the most striking dresses shown is a dress of Nile green *poult*, trimmed with puffs of green tulle, separated by bands of peacock feather trimming. Fringe and rosettes of the throat feathers, the latter ornamented in the centre with pearl buttons, on which peacocks are painted in brilliant colors. If the heavy brocades and gorgeously flowered stuffs that are being introduced "take," the coming season will witness our *grande dames* vieing in gaudy upholstery with their own magnificent *salons*. Imagine Adolphus mistaking Aurelia's mamma for a *brioche*, and sitting plump down in her astonished lap!—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON I.

Carlo Bonaparte and Letitia Ramolini were his parents. They had loved and been betrothed when she was only fourteen years of age, but their families were active political antagonists, and the marriage was deferred for about two years, when the Paoli party, to which Carlo belonged, became absolute masters of Corsica, and active strife ceased. They were wedded in 1776 by the archbishop, and received the blessing of her parents at the nuptials.

Count Marbœuf, the conqueror, was made Governor of Corsica, and Carlo Bonaparte and his family were the highest on the list of personal friends. Ten years after that conquest the Corsican nobles sent Carlo to Paris as their representative in the popular branch of the Government of France. Leaving Letitia in charge of their growing family, he took Joseph and Napoleon with him.

They crossed the sea to Leghorn, and journeyed to Florence, where Carlo received from the Grand Duke Leopold a letter to his sister, Marie Antoinette, the Queen of France. She made Carlo a welcome guest at Versailles, when Napoleon, then ten years old, first looked upon that gorgeous palace of which he was afterward the master. Carlo left Joseph in a school at Autun, and through the influence of Governor Marbœuf he was allowed to place Napoleon in the military academy at Brienne, where the afterward eminent Pichegru was one of his instructors.

Six years later a heavy weight of misfortune fell upon Letitia. Carlo was attacked by the disease which terminated the life of his most illustrious son at St. Helena thirty-six years afterwards. He went alone to Monipelier in France for advice and remedies, and there he died, in 1785, under the hospitable roof of a girlhood companion of Letitia, the mother of the celebrated Marshal Junot.

When Carlo died, Letitia was not thirty-five years of age, and had been the mother of thirteen children. Five sons and three daughters were yet living—a race of monarchs who occupied thrones and lost them during one of the most wonderful historical dramas, enacted in the space of ten years, the world has ever known. She saw them rise and fall while her tresses were yet dark, and the beauty of her youth yet bloomed on her cheeks and sparkled in her eyes. Her sons were Guiseppe, or Joseph, who was made King of Naples in 1806, and of Spain in 1808; Napoleon, who made himself Emperor of the French and disposer of thrones in 1805; Luciana, or Lucien, who alone refused a crown, but accepted a principality, with its title, from the Pope, in 1808; Luigi, or Louis, made King of Holland in 1806, and refused the crown of Spain in 1809; and Girolamo, or Jerome, who was made King of Westphalia in 1807, when that province was erected into a kingdom. The daughters were Maria Anna Eliza, who was created sovereign of Tuscany, with the title of Grand Duchess, in 1808; Carlotta, afterward Maria Pauline, who, as wife of Prince Borghese, became the most illustrious Italian princess of her time; and Caroline Maria Annunciado, the wife of Murat, who became Queen of Naples in 1808. The young widow of Ajaccio had no reason to dream, in wildest fancy, of the splendors that awaited herself and family. The latter were mostly little children; Jerome, the youngest, an infant in her arms. She was left with scanty means for their support and education. To these she devoted all her energies with marvellous success. Strength, we have observed, was the prominent feature in her character, and this was displayed in the hour of need. Napoleon once said 'she had the head of a man on the shoulders of a woman. Losses, privations, fatigue, had no effect upon her; she endured all, braved all." These came at times thick and fast. Joseph, ever kind and good, helped his mother with all his might as he grew to manhood; while Napoleon, a rather dull student in outward expression, was preparing in the military school of Paris for that wonderful career which enabled him, by imperial decree, to make sovereigns of his brothers and sisters, and to confer upon his mother, at the age of fifty years, the lofty title of Madame Mere, equivalent to that of empress mother, with an income of $200,000 a year.

THE ALPHABET.

A is an Angel of blushing sixteen:
B is the Ball where the Angel was seen:
C is the Chaperone who cheated at cards:
D is the Deuxtemps, with Frank of the Guards:
E is the Eye which those soft lashes cover:
F is the Fan it peeped wickedly over:
G is the Glove of superlative kid:
H is the Hand it so spitefully hid:
I is the Ice the fair one demanded:
J is the Juvenile who hurried to hand it:
K is the Kerchief, a rare work of art:
L is the Lace which composed the chief part:
M is the old Maid who watched the girls dance:
N is the Nose she turned up at each glance:
O is the Olga, just then in its prime:
P is the Partners who wouldn't keep time:
Q 's a Quadrille put instead of the Lancers:
R the Remonstrances made by the dancers:
S is the Supper where all went in pairs:
T is the Twaddle they talked on the stairs:
U is the Uncle who thought "we'd be going:"
V is the Voice which the niece replied "No" in:
W is Waiter who sat up till eight:
X is the exit not perfectly straight:
Y is the Yawning fit caused by the ball:
Z stands for Zero, or nothing at all.

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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

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Free of State and United States Taxes.

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Parties purchasing prior to October will 1 will make the difference on the GOLD INTEREST.

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Meeting of the North Philadelphia Baptist Association—The Membership of the Churches—The Proceedings of This Morning's Session.

At the session of the North Philadelphia Baptist Association, held yesterday afternoon, the Moderator announced the following committees:—

On Admission of Churches—R. B. Cook, D. Hand, D. H. Wilson. On Circular Letter—G. Frear, W. H. Leonard, W. H. Huddiman. On Minutes of Corresponding Bodies—T. A. Gill, D. T. Phillis, E. S. Kirk. On State of the Churches—A. H. Long, N. M. Scott, M. D., S. J. Hastings. Auditing—D. E. Brown, Adam Johnson, General John Davis. Arrangements for Next Session—J. S. Hill, H. H. Leamy, H. E. Lincoln. On Obituaries—W. A. Leonard, G. Frear, William Smith. Missions—G. Hand, R. B. Cook, E. S. Richards.

The following table shows the membership of the churches attached to the Association:—

Churches.		*Churches.*	
Enon	165	Lawrenceville	82
Olivet	362	Germantown	249
First Church (Manayk)	290	First Ch. (Bridgeport)	156
North Church	450	Bristol	60
Holmesburg	153	Danville	168
First Church	638	First Ch. (Doylestown)	68

This Morning's Session.

The association reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Nicetown Baptist Church, the Moderator, Rev. Isaac Cole, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was adopted. It shows receipts of $221·12, and expenditures of $170·50. On motion forty dollars of the balance in the Treasurer's hands was ordered to be transferred to the church building fund.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with all efforts to prepare and circulate faithful versions of the word of God in all languages.

The Committee on Corresponding Bodies reported a number of minutes as received. The report was received.

The Committee of Arrangements for the next session recommended the town of Plymouth as the place for the next meeting, also that Rev. J. Everats Jones preach the introductory sermon; Rev. T. A. Gill, of the First Germantown Church, being alternate. Rev. George Frear, of Reading, to preach the doctrinal sermon; Rev. J. H. Parks, of Manayunk, alternate; and Rev. R. B. Cook write the circular letter, Rev. George Hand, alternate.

The report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Obituaries reported on the death of Rev. Benjamin Miles; also on the death of Elizabeth Ferris, a worthy pastor's wife, and of Rev. J. B. Williams, late pastor of the Plymouth Church. The report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Luther, a returned missionary from India, made an address on the subject of missions, that being the special order for 10 o'clock. The reverend gentleman was obliged to return to his native land on account of ill-health. He gave a short sketch of his work in Burmah. The Rangoon mission with which he was connected was established about 1850 by Rev. Mr. Vinton. At that time his efforts were much helped by the English officers of the Government. It is entirely different now. The Government officers now are among the greatest enemies with which the missionaries have to contend. The way of working is to send out one or two young men, evangelists, at the beginning of the dry season, to one of the numerous clusters of villages. They hold meetings usually in the verandah of the chief's house, or the principal house. They preach here, and also hold schools and teach the children. The only cause why the whole continent of Asia has not been convulsed with a religious effort is because there are not men enough. This method of working is sure to do it in time. This is the true evangelist way. It is the way the first disciples worked. These schools which are thus established always give birth to churches. There is not a single instance known where a school has been thus established without a church following within the space of two years. The converts made within the race of Correns are very stable, more so even than those of the Burmese nation. They can be depended on as much as any American theological student. It is found that to produce this effect they must be taught while they are young. By teaching the young the foundations are laid on which the structure can be firmly reared in future ages. The missions now are their second stages. The work of foreigners is mainly now one of oversight. The main work itself is done by the natives. Men must be sent to train up enough of these native workers. When we get to the third stage, the missions can take care of themselves and train their own men. The great want is for first-class workers. Several men have been sent who were totally unfit for the place. This has been noticed by the natives. A native once asked concerning one of these incompetents why he had been sent, remarking that he would not be worth his salt in America and would not earn his living there. Of course he could not earn it in India.

The missionary work in this country will eventually be narrowed down to furnishing the means. There will be no need in a short time to furnish foreign men who cannot stand the climate. If a sufficient number of men are only furnished now to train the natives, in fifty years they will be so trained that they can take care of the work themselves, and convert the rest of the nation.

What is known as the Burmese mission is not so flourishing as that of Corren. The English ritualists have the whole territory. They have fine buildings, and spent last year as much as forty thousand dollars in school buildings alone. They have only to ask for the money to get it. These are the greatest opponents to the Baptist work in that region. They give a splendid education, and charge the natives nothing for it. That field cannot be gotten back. The great efforts of the ritualists have overcome us. They have the best native teachers. Fifteen years ago they took Burmese natives and trained them for the work. But the Baptists have got such a hold on the Correns that the ritualists cannot do much harm there. Sometimes, however, their fine organ and music, their beautiful chapels, and their systems of rewards, draw off some of our convert children, but it is not often.

After the close of the missionary address the Committee on Devotional Exercises reported in part, and recommended that a collection be taken at the close of the doctrinal sermon for the Baptist Historical Society. Received and adopted.

The Board of Trustees offered a report relating to an election to fill vacancies in that body. The report was received, but action on it was deferred until the afternoon session.

The special order for 11 o'clock, the doctrinal sermon, was then delivered by Rev. J. B. Hutchinson, of Olivet, the congregation first singing the hymn "The year of jubilee is come."

The speaker took as his text the twenty-fourth verse of the 3d chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans, "Being justified freely by His grace, through the redemption which is in Christ Jesus." The doctrinal theme of the sermon was redemption. The following is a short abstract:—

Redemption sometimes means the price paid, at other times it means the act of paying down the price, and at still other times it means the effect of the price being thus paid. The Scripture sets down redemption as a remedy. God had originally set down a certain course of events. The effects of sin interfered with this course. The remedy for this change is redemption.

The salvation of a sinner is not the primary and leading work of redemption. The redemption of a Christian believer through Christ is only a part of the work. The whole work includes also the redemption of all matter from the effects of sin.

The creation cannot have its full perfection without redemption, and therefore God cannot have His one. Redemption is the educator of nature. This idea is carried out in many parts of Scripture. Our attention is called to the redemption which is in Christ Jesus. The apostle in the text goes from the particular to the general.

There are three thoughts embodied in the text, the purpose, the place, and the principle of redemption.

The first purpose is the Glory of God. It is apparent that through and by sin God is mistaken. Men, by reason of sin, cannot see God as He is, and so mistake Him and His purposes. Not in creation as it is, can we perceive the whole glory of God. Creation wants to know what God is in His moral character as well as what He is as the creator. What is manifested of God in His creation, government, and justice is not all that God is. Do we know all God's love for right and justice? All His power? Aside from redemption, we say no. Take, as an example, the prodigal's return. It was only when the prodigal returned and saw the father governing the feast, ordering the servants, and greeting the returned one, that he knew all the father's heart, and his capacity for mercy and compassion.

The second purpose of redemption is to establish law. The introduction of sin was upon the principle that God in His administration of law was arbitrary. It was not perceived that its introduction would mar the whole method and law of God. Another purpose is the destruction of Satan. Satan was not disheartened by his failure in heaven. He still had power in other places. It is necessary that he should be robbed of all power, and this is one of the prime ends of redemption.

The destruction of sin is another purpose. By means of redemption sin is made to stink in the nostrils of believers. Another purpose is the salvation of a sinner. This has already been referred to. How can God save a sinner when He has said that He will damn him? This is the problem which is solved in the Gospel. It is solved by redemption. The last purpose is the completion of creation. Through redemption we are to have a new heavens and a new earth. Matter is not to be permanently marred through the temporary blight of sin. The second thought is the plan. The plan is that the deliverance or mediation is to be wrought out through Christ Jesus. There must be authority for this. The Father sent the Son to do this. Again, the mediation shall turn upon the principle of substitution. A responsible person is put in the place of the sinner who should himself have borne all the punishment of sin. It was also a substitution of punishment as well as person. The death of the Son of God was put in place of the actual execution of the law. This substitution necessitated incarnation. By passing by the nature of angels and taking upon himself a nature part man, part God, He was able to procure a redemption which took in both matter and spirit.

At the conclusion of the sermon the association adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FUNERAL OF EX-JUSTICE GRIER.—The funeral of the late ex-Justice Grier took place from the residence of the deceased, No. 1428 Spruce street, at 11 o'clock this morning. The funeral was in a manner very private, as only the nearest relatives of the deceased and those intimately associated with him in his profession attended. The remains were enclosed in a black cloth covered walnut coffin, on the lid of which was a silver plate bearing the announcement of his name and date of birth and death.

The ex-Justice was a member of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth and Walnut streets, and in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Henry A. Boardman, the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Breed. The interment took place in Laurel Hill Cemetery, and the remains were attended in carriages by the following members of the family:—William Grier, Esq., brother of the deceased; Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., son-in-law; Robert Grier Monroe, Warner Hurley, a faithful servant, who has attended upon the ex-Judge for many years; Mr. Isaac Grier, Rev. Robert Strong, Mr. William Hibler, nephews of the deceased; and Mr. James Yost, an intimate friend.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Justice Strong, Hon. John Cadwallader, Chief Justice Thompson, John William Wallace, Esq., the reporter of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, Judge A. V. Parsons, George Harding, Esq., A. Boyd Cummings, Esq., and the Hon. William A. Porter.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY announces that its first rehearsal of the present season will take place on Tuesday evening next, at No. 1128 Chesnut street. A grand concert will be given by the society, under the direction of its conductor, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the centennial birthday of Beethoven, December 17. The programme will consist entirely of the compositions of the great master, and will be given in a style, as regards quality of orchestra and choral material, never before approached in Philadelphia. The society has been preparing for this event for nearly a year, and its officers and members firmly trust that their labors may result in such a performance as will reflect credit upon the musical taste and cultivation of our city, and also form a proper tribute to the memory of the great Beethoven.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the second stated meeting of the Optical Section of the Franklin Institute will be held this evening. The first meeting occurred just before the adjournment of things generally last June, and was a great success. On the present occasion we learn that, in addition to a very interesting exhibition of objects in the gas microscope, there will be shown a series of solar photographs taken during the past summer by Mr. S. M. Rutherford, of New York, exhibiting remarkable sun-spots, and also the new oxygen light, which requires no pencil of lime, magnesia, or zirconia. All those who have not secured, by membership in the Institute, the privilege of attending these and other interesting and instructive sessions, should correct the omission at once.

THE BESSON & CO. STORE ROBBERY.—The detectives yesterday, after recovering all the property stolen from Besson & Co's store in the public house at the southeast corner of Tenth and Girard avenue, paid a second visit to the place in the hope of arresting the proprietor of the house, Thomas J. Connor, but they found that he had fled for parts unknown. The officers then arrested the bar-tender, Mr. Farrell, Mrs Connor, and her two sisters. Last night they made a tour through the city, and at Eighth and Walnut streets they came across Jim Logue, and at Eleventh and Chesnut streets they encountered Buck Taylor and Bill Price. These were taken into custody and locked up for a hearing upon the charge of complicity in the store robbery.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION OFFICERS.—Nine o'clock this morning was the hour fixed by Judges Allison and Ludlow, of the Common Pleas Court, for hearing argument on the applications made to the Court for the vacation of appointments of election officers made by the Board of Alderman for certain divisions, the reasons assigned for the removals being based on the grounds that they were non-resident, etc., and also that while appointed as Democrats they are in effect Republicans. Judge Allison being engaged in a homicide case in the Oyer and Terminer, was unable to appear in the Common Pleas, and by agreement the election case was postponed until the same hour to-morrow.

SERIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Last evening Edward Duncan, residing on Frankford road, below Otis street, had a hearing before Alderman Heins on a charge of assault and battery on Theodore Johnson. It seems that on Sunday, the 15th instant, two boys were fighting at Frankford road and Norris street. Johnson separated them, and in so doing took one of the lads, who was the brother of the defendant, by the arm. Edward then came along and attacked Johnson. The parties separated, and coming together again, Duncan struck Johnson across the face with a piece of a barrel head, crashing in the nose. The prisoner was held in $1500 bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred on Broad street, above Washington avenue, caused by the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp.

About 8 o'clock this morning the roof of a house in Klander place, in the neighborhood of Eighth and Race streets, was slightly damaged by fire.

William Gormley, while proceedieg to the last-named fire, was run over at Eighth and Fitzwater streets by the carriage of the Philadelphia Hose, and was slightly injured. The sufferer was removed to his home, No. 12 Ashland street.

TO BE HEARD AT THE CENTRAL.—George Palmer and Samuel Benner were arrested at Beach and Shackamaxon streets yesterday by the Tenth district police upon the charge of the larceny of iron. They will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon.

Bridget Curran will also have a hearing at the same place. She was arrested in the Tenth district yesterday for the larceny of a clock and a bundle of clothing belonging to a neighbor.

FRIGHTENED.—About half-past 11 o'clock last night the hospital attached to the Northern Home, southeast corner of Twenty-third and Brown streets, was entered by thieves, who threw out of the window a number of blankets and quilts, which they contemplated carrying off. The matron of the hospital heard the noise made by the thieves, and gave an alarm, whereupon the scoundrels fled and escaped arrest.

RECOVERED.—The miniature steam yacht stolen from the wharf of the West Jersey Ferry Company in Camden was recovered at Marlborough street wharf yesterday, and a man named James Swift was taken into custody upon suspicion of being concerned in the larceny. He had a hearing before Alderman Quirk, and was held to await the action of the Jersey authorities.

TAPPED A TILL.—John Wallace and Richard Cassidy, inmates of the Newsboys' Home, were arrested yesterday upon the charge of robbing the money-drawer in Cornell's tobacco store, No. 226 S. Eleventh street. They had a hearing before Alderman Belshaw, and were committed in default of $600 bail each.

STORE ROBBERY.—Some time on Monday night the furnishing store of Mr. John T. Scott, No. 205 S. Tenth street, was broken into by thieves and robbed of about $50 worth of goods. At an early hour this morning, Lieutenant Flaherty recovered the stolen property in a wagon, in a small street in the rear of the premises.

CORONER'S CASES.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at Filbert street wharf, Schuylkill, upon the body of an unknown man found drowned. Also upon the body of a man named Alexander, who was found dead on a lot on Washington avenue, below Ninth street. His death is attributed to intemperance.

CRUELTY CASE.—Albert W. Moore, driver of a team on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested yesterday on the charge of cruelly beating one of his horses. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Becker, and was fined $10 and held in $700 bail to answer.

THE NUTTING EXPEDITION.—The Fairmount Park Commission have directed a communication to the Board of Public Education informing them that the Park is at the service of the school children for one day's nutting. The communication will be acted on at the meeting next Thursday.

DISABLED FIREMEN.—At a meeting of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, held last evening, Mr. D. B. Baker was elected Secretary, vice E. D. Yates resigned. A donation of $50 was received from Frederick Fraley, Esq.

ACCIDENT.—William E. Smith, aged 35 years, residing at No. 411 North Nineteenth street, was thrown from an express wagon at Twelfth and Race streets this morning, and sustained serious injuries.

HERNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

THE LINGARD TROUPE will appear at the Chesnut Street Theatre on Monday evening next, with their attractive entertainment, under the management of Mr. F. L. Davenport.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Panic at Paris.

The War on the Seine.

Prussians Firin on the Gunboats.

Important Naval Orders.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Counterfeit Fractional Currency.

FROM EUROPE.

Resumption of Democratic Newspapers in France.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—All the democratic papers in France, which were suppressed under the Empire, have resumed publication.

A Mob at Nantes

removed the statue of Billault from the principal square of the city a few days ago. Instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up and considerately sent it to his family.

The Paris Suburbs.

The people residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their houses, whence they had been driven by the lawlessness of Mobiles.

"Do Unto Others, Etc."

The *Times* of this morning says that France may be serious and heroic in refusing to cede her territory to Germany, but it is inconsistent with her constant avidity in seizing the territory of others.

The Region Around Paris

for twenty kilometres from the walls is depopulated and devastated. A few courageous shopkeepers alone remain in the villages, tempted by enormous profits.

Firing on the Gunboats.

The Prussians opened fire on the gunboats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several of the French.

Prussians Erecting Batteries.

The Prussians are erecting a battery at Sevons. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort d'Issy while they were at their work.

The Prussian Invasion—Reported Moving of the Government from Tours.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—(Special to the New York *Telegram.*)—The Prussians on entering Meaux made requisitions for rations and horses. They only remained a short time, the evident intention being to sweep the south of France. The seat of government has been moved to Poitiers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counterfeit Fractional Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—General Spinner to-day received a letter from Springfield, Mass., enclosing a counterfeit fifty cent note (new issue), bearing the vignette of Stanton, for which the Treasurer stated recently he would give five dollars, firmly believing there was no such counterfeit in existence. The writer calls his attention to this offer, and General Spinner will accordingly remit five dollars. As the reward was only offered for the first note of this description sent to the Treasury, it is not likely that further vigilance will be met by a similar remittance from here. The counterfeit is by no means a good imitation and can be detected with no trouble whatever.

Naval Orders.

Surgeon John C. Spear is ordered to duty in the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition.

Surgeon Ruschenberger is relieved from duty as President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia and ordered to the Naval Asylum at that place.

Surgeon L. B. Hunter is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia and awaits orders.

Midshipman Francis L. Ludlow is ordered to the Kansas.

Treasury Agent Appointed.

E. H. Wierner, of Montgomery, Ala., has been appointed special agent of the Treasury.

Personal.

General Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has been ill for several days, has nearly recovered his health.

Goods in Bond.

The Secretary of the Treasury was to-day engaged in perfecting the regulations governing the removal of goods in bond without breaking bulk, under the recent act of Congress. These regulations will comprise every point referred to in the law on the subject, and be voluminous. They will be ready in a few days.

A Revenue Assessor Resigned.

Mr. Cleveland, the Internal Revenue Assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York, has resigned his office.

Indian Affairs—Report of Commissioner William Welsh, of Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. William Welsh, late Chairman of the Indian Commission, made this morning his report to Judge Otto, acting Secretary of the Interior. He has just visited Spotted Tail's tribe of Brule and Sioux Indians, Yankton and Santee Sioux, Ponkas and Chippewas of Minnesota. Many of the prominent chiefs sent through Mr. Welsh important suggestions to the Government, under the belief that through other mediums the Great Father never seemed to care about his red children, and that his agents did not properly grease the wagon wheels. Therefore, goods sent did not reach them. The report contains many important suggestions as to the best modes of treating, locating, and civilizing these Indians, and it is receiving the favorable consideration of the Interior Department, the War Department, the Agricultural Bureau, and the Bureau of Education. The Land Office has been instructed to take immediate steps concerning the Indian reservations that are well suited to agriculture, where Indians would be well treated and permanent occupation assured them. The Interior Department was gratified to learn that Spotted Tail's large tribe of Brule Sioux are most friendly to the whites.

The report shows a wonderful progress in Christian civilization, both with the Santee Sioux and the Yankton Sioux, and also the progress made by the ministers and teachers.

Thomas Hughes, M. P.,

who has been here for two days, returns to Philadelphia to-day.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Cotton dull; middling Orleans, 16½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat steady; sales of amber Maryland at $1·90@1·95; good to prime do., $1·85@1·90; common to fair, $1·75@1·80; white wheat, $1·50@1·70; Western red, $1·32@1·32. Corn—White, $1@1·05; yellow, 93@95c. Oats, 47@48c. Rye 80@90c. Mess pork heavy at $27@27·50. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16½@17c.; clear do., 17½@17¾c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 24@25½c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky quiet at 90@91c.

FOURTH EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Orleans and the Invaders

Evacuation of Fontainebleau.

Prussian Attack upon Raon.

The Surrender of Strasburg.

The Particulars of the Event.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Strasburg Surrender.

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 28.—The surrender of Strasburg was signed at 2 o'clock this morning by Colonel Leczinski. By this surrender four hundred and fifty-one officers and seventeen thousand men laid down their arms. At 8 o'clock the place will be occupied by the besiegers.

Orleans and the Prussians.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—A despatch just received announces that the Prussians have not entered Orleans. They came near the city, halted, and then commenced moving back towards Paris. A civilian whom they captured and subsequently released says Prince Albert received a despatch which seemed to suddenly change his plans.

The Prussians Evacuate Fontainebleau.

The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. They imposed no tax on citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

Attack upon Raon.

A despatch from Epinal dated the 27th says the Prussians attacked Raon yesterday, but were repulsed.

M. Thiers Ridiculed.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The ideas broached by M. Thiers at Vienna, that the Prussian Government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Lorraine from France, are ridiculed on all hands in Berlin.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Farragut Obsequies.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The public obsequies of the late Admiral David G. Farragut will take place in the city of New York, under the direction of the Common Council, on the 30th of September inst. The attendance on that occasion of the officers of the navy at the obsequies of this distinguished man will be a gratification to the department. The commandants of the various naval ships and stations will give the necessary leave to all officers who desire it and who can be spared from pressing duty. As a further mark of respect, the department will be closed on the 30th inst.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Sec. of the Navy.

FROM THE DOMINION.

General Lindsay's Return to England.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—A farewell address has been presented to General Lindsay, who sails for England on Saturday, by the Mayor on behalf of the citizens of Montreal. Special reference is made in the address to the encouragement the Lieutenant-General had given to the volunteers in Canada and the confidence they had felt in him during the Fenian raids. Lieutenant-General Lindsay replied briefly.

Colonel Woolsley has arrived from Fort Garry and will accompany General Lindsay to England.

FROM NEW YORK.

Boiler Explosion.

OSWEGO, Sept. 28.—The tug-boat S. Dodge exploded her boiler about 4 o'clock this morning while lying at the wharf in front of Columbia Elevator. A section of the elevator was considerably damaged and windows in different parts of the city were broken by the concussion. No lives were lost.

Specie Shipment—Financial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The steamer China takes $190,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

The gold award to-day was a million at 113·35 to 113·50.

Coal Sales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—At the regular montaly sales of coal from Lackawana Valley held to-day, 90,000 tons were disposed of as follows:—Lump, 13,000 tons at $4; steamboat, 12,000 tons at $4·05@4·20; grate, 17,000 tons at $4·47½@4·52½; egg, 10,000 tons at $4·80@4·90; stove, 26,000 tons at $5·32½@5·42½; chesnut, 12,000 tons at $4·05@4·12½; which shows an average decline in prices of lump of 18¾ cents; steamboat, 30; grate, 30; egg, 22½; stove, 7½; Chesnut, 8¾.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle, from Havana.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Stocks very dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 113½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 61½; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 35½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton unsettled; sales 700 bales uplands at 17@17½c.; Orleans at 17½@17¾c. Flour heavy; sales 7000 barrels State at $4·80@5·85; Ohio at $5·25@6·25; Western at $4·80@6·25; Southern at $5·30@8. Wheat quiet, with more sellers than buyers; sales 44,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·27 for new; No. 2 spring at $1·09@1·17½ for old, the latter an extreme for choice; winter red Western at $1·30@1·35. Corn declined 1¢.; sales 88,000 bushels mixed Western at 85@87c. Oats dull and heavy; sales 29,000 bushels Ohio at 52@55c.; Western at 50@52c. Beef steady. Pork dull; new mess at $24@24·12; prime at $21·50@23·50. Lard quiet; steam, 14½@15½c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky quiet at 88½c.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Alleged Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—General Richard N. Bowerman, late Deputy Collector of Customs of this city, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy United States Marshal, charged with embezzling $12,000 of public moneys and with causing to be presented to the United States designated depositary in Baltimore a false claim for $5800 in gold. He was taken before United States Commissioner Rogers and gave bonds for a hearing on Saturday next.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Accident to the Farragut Cortege.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 28.—The steamers Guerriere and Brooklyn, with the remains of Admiral Farragut, left at 10 o'clock last night for New York. While passing the "Whale's Back" the Brooklyn ran into and badly damaged the schooner Onward, of Cherryfield, Me.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Carney Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The trial of William Nixon, *alias* Pentz, for the murder of William Carney, was resumed to-day. The defense offered evidence to prove that the shot was fired by a man named Neal Brown, who has fled, and not by the prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1100 U S 5-20, 64, cp.	111¾	6 sh Cam & Am R.	114¾
$500 City 6s, prior to '62	103	12 sh Leh V R	59¾
$500 City 6s, N	101¾	100 sh Leh Nav	33½
$2000 do.	101¾	400 do.	33½
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82	73½	18 do.	33½
$1000 Leh gold L	89	200 sh Read R	48⅜
$1000 W Phil R 7s b5.100		400 do.	48⅜
100 sh Ch & Wal. 2d	44¾	400 do.	48⅝
100 sh Lit Sch R		15 do.	48·56
do. b10dt.	42	41 sh Penna R	60
		100 do.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92½	3 sh Leh Val R	59¼
10 sh C & A R. b5.	114¾	25 sh Penna R	60
100 sh Read R. 2d	48⅜	100 sh Leh N. b60.	33⅛
100 do. b5&n.	48⅜	100 do. b60.	33¼
100 do. b5&1.	48⅜		

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamship Parana, from London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....77 | 2 P. M.....83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Mars, Grumley, New York, do.
Br. schr Unexpected, Ludlow, St. John, N. B., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Almira Wooley, Kurtz, Dighton, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr Izetta, Smith, Portland, do.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Providence, do.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, Medford, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 72 hours from Savannah, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. On Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., spoke yacht Wanderer, from San Andreas for Philadelphia, 13 miles off Cape Hatteras, bearing W. N. W.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Problem, Marshall, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, from Harwich, with merchandise.

Schr William and James, Outten, fm James River, with lumber.

Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, from Georgetown.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bower, do.
Schr Henry Croskey, Rackett, from Apponoag.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Cummings, from New York.
Schr Montour, Lippincott, do.
Schr J. A. Grillin, Foster, from Boston.
Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, do.
Schr Mary J. Hudson, Vaughn, do.
Schr Cedar Grove, Henderick, do.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arlington, Costello, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 14th inst.

Ship Wyoming, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th inst.

Ship Hawthorne, Williams, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 16th inst.

Ship City of Kingston, Dunn, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.

Ship Elgin, Healy, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 14th inst.

Br. steamers Idaho, Price, for Liverpool, and China, Macaulay, for Liverpool via Queenstown; and steamers Virgo, Buikley, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, Lockwood, for Charleston; William P. Clyde, Sherwood, for Wilmington, N. C.; and Volunteer, Chester, and Tacony, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Fairbanks, Howes, from Wilmington, N. C.; Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston; and Montgomery, Faircloth, from Savannah, arrived at New York yesterday.

Bark Virginia, Campbell, hence, at Brouwershaven 13th inst.

Bark Brunswick, Fitts, hence for Konigsberg, at Elsinore 12th inst.

Bark Caroline Lamont, Bowker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 14th inst.

Bark Hornet, Howes, hence, at Gibraltar 9th inst.

Bark Republic, hence for Baltic, off Isle of Wight 14th inst.

Bark Chief, Harding, from Memel for Philadelphia, was off Portland, Eng., 18th inst.

Bark Lorissa, Yeaman, hence for Belfast, passed Queenstown 13th inst.

Bark Village Belle, Little, hence, at Londonderry 12th inst.

Schr Sinope, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th inst.

Yacht Wanderer, Ricketts, for Philadelphia, s'ld from San Andreas 16th inst.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

JUST OPENED,
An Elegant Assortment of Fancy Goods.
LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES,
ENGLISH POCKET BOOKS,
CIGAR CASES, MATCH BOXES,
WRITING DESKS, BRONZES, ETC.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Engravers,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.
ON SUNDAYS,
8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 s 13t

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Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.
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